The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,786.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
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For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... „ 16 0
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Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
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Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.....
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.....
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £58; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Rennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, 6th November, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. ELORA, (1,727 tons, and 300 H. P.) Captain G. N. Hector, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the 4th proximo.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 29th October 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,648 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. Towle, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 10th November, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no Passenger will be allowed on any part of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 8th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 27th October 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRASSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 32	£ 14

Without food.

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th December next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th October 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN SURAT, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR.

THE Screw Steamer LADY NYASSA, Commander M. Xavier, plys regularly between the above Ports. Superior accommodation for first-class. Full particulars can be obtained from the Agents at Surat, Bhownugur, and Gogo.

FOR RANGOON.

With immediate despatch.

THE British Ship MARY ANNE. For Freight, &c., apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 31st October 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
4 „ Under Vests.	1 Mackintosh.
4 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
4 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
4 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
4 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
4 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
4 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Bamboos.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

RETURN FARES.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per SIR JOHN LAWRENCE,

arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th October 1870.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements at the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of posting intimations of all kinds before the public have been long established in England by the extensive use which is made by advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Tradesmen, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN AND CHINA MAILS HITHERTO SENT VIA MARSEILLES.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, the Bremen Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 110	Rs. 80
To ROME	Rs. 132	Rs. 89-8
„ VENICE	„ 128	„ 88
„ PARIS	„ 206	„ 156-8

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th October 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF HESSIAN CANVAS, TWINE AND BAGS.

To Close an Account.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

9 Bales Hessian, 36, 40, 45, 54 inch.
4 ditto Canvas No. 1 to 3
6 ditto Twine 8 and 12 lbs Bundle
3 ditto Hessian Bags 28 by 36
3 ditto ditto ditto 28 by 32
4 ditto ditto ditto 28 by 40.

SALE of an EIGHT HORSE-POWER UPRIGHT ENGINE WITH TWO GRINDING STONES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, to close partner's account, on the premises, No. 78 in Meerza Mahomedally Khan Cross Street, in Old Nagpada, opposite Emambada,

An upright engine, 8 horse-power complete, with two grinding stones, in working order.

N.B.—32 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

Bombay, 5th November 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

INTRODUCTION OF NOVELTY IN INDIAN MUSIC.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

N. D. APYAKHTIAR'S

PARSEE OPERA, CONCERT and BURLESQUE COMPANY.

Under the distinguished patronage of

THE Hon. MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY

AND

THE Hon. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

SATURDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER 1870,

On which occasion will be introduced the Newly-composed Goojratee Opera of

ROOSTUM and SORAB.

Instrumental and Vocal Concert, &c., &c.

For further particulars see the Programme.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box .....Rs. 5 | Gallery .....Rs. 2
Stalls..... „ 3 | Pit ..... „ 1

Tickets to be had at the "Apyakhtiar Press" Kalbadevy Road, No. 24, and at the Ticket Office, Theatre, on the day of Performance.

Doors open at 5½ P.M. Performance to commence at 9 P.M., precisely.

Carriages to be ordered at 12 P.M.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the

CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held, in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of November 1870, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to proceed with the consideration of the Budget of the Municipal Commissioner for 1871.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 4th November 1870.

THE BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Marine Street, Fort, on MONDAY the 14th November, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th June 1870.

2. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. Nusserwanjee Mackjee Petit and Mr. Goculdass Cullianjee, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 14th instant, both days inclusive.

ARDASEER COWASJEE MODY,
Secretary, Bombay Hydraulic Press Company.
Bombay, 1st November 1870.

FOR SALE,

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints,
EXTRA STOUT in ditto ditto,

bottled by Messrs. M. B. Foster and Sons, London, just landed ex FLUELLIN in excellent condition.—Apply to

STENHOUSE & Co.

FOR SALE, a D. B. C. F. 16 bore RIFLE,

by Turner, of Birmingham, Pistol Grip, weight 9 lbs., in case complete, with 200 Cartridge Cases. In good order, and has been very little used. Price, Cash, Rs. 350.—Apply to Captain WALLER, Royal Fusiliers, Colaba.

PURE MILK.

WARRANTED TO KEEP IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES.

The Condensed Milk prepared by

J. A. NEWNHAM,

at MALLOW COUNTY CORK,

is guaranteed to be pure, with the addition of refined sugar only One pint of the "Condensed" will make five pints of rich liquid milk

Sold by all Grocers, Chemists, &c.

Fresh supplies of the above may always be had from every Storekeeper throughout India and the Colonies.

Wholesale Agents:—

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London.

CARSON'S

ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,

The British and Indian Governments,

It is extensively used for all kinds of Out-door Work, as Iron Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

A Tropical Sun without blistering,

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Dath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours
Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple Brown and Black.
Greens and Blue.

Oils, Turpentine and Brushes. Varnishes specially manufactured for India.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, London.
Caution:—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY

ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist,

17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used since 1861 was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of

LEA and PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers, and Oilmen universally.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The OFFICE of the PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY Limited, (in Liquidation), has been REMOVED to No. 5, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will be HELD in the Office of the Superintendent of Marine, on TUESDAY the 8th proximo, at 3 P.M., when the attendance of the Members is requested.

Bombay Yacht Club, 31st October 1870.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned will receive TENDERS up to noon on the 6th proximo, for the SUPPLY of LABOUR for DOCKING and UNDOCKING STEAMERS at the Company's Dock, Mazagon. Terms and conditions can be had on application to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Ld.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—TENDERS will be received up to noon on TUESDAY the 15th November 1870, for the REMOVAL and RE-ERECTION of a GOODS SHED at JULGAUM STATION. Full particulars can be obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Fort, Bombay.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.
Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—TENDERS will be received up to noon on TUESDAY the 15th November 1870 for the ERECTION of IRON ROOFS at BHOSAWUL as under:—

Carriage Shop, 240 feet long by two spans of 35 feet.
Erecting Shop, 150 feet long by two spans of 35 feet.

Drawing and Specification can be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Fort, Bombay.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.
Company's Offices, Elphinstone, Circle, 2nd November 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EXTENSION TO WUDWAN.

TENDERS will be received up to the 16th instant, for the works on Contracts Nos. 3 and 4 between VEERUMGAUM and WUDWAN. Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Company's Offices, Fort.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.
Bombay, 2nd November 1870.

NOTICE.—DESIGN for a COLLEGE.—A PREMIUM of ONE THOUSAND RUPEES (Rs. 1,000) is hereby offered for a design of a one-storied building for the above purpose to be erected at Allahabad, in the North-Western Provinces of India, at a cost not exceeding One Lac of Rupees. The following accommodation is required:—

An Entrance-hall.
A Central-hall or Theatre, superficial area, say 2,500 feet.
A Library about half the above dimensions.
Four Lecture-rooms, about 22 by 30.
Two Professor's Rooms, with Bath-rooms.
One Librarian's Office.
One Store-room.

The floor to be raised 5 feet from the ground. Plans should be submitted with an abstract of quantities. In the event of a design being approved, a further sum will be given for working plans and drawings of the design so selected. Lists of prices and plans of the ground will be furnished, on application, to the Secretary of the Committee at Allahabad.

Designs to be submitted on or before the 1st January 1871.

By order of the Committee,
W. TYRRELL,
Secy. to the Committee Allahabad College and University.
Allahabad, the 5th September 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 75 per SHARE will be MADE to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY next the 4th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.
Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, LANDAUS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skil and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.
Bombay, 1st June 1870.

MAHARAJ SARAWUK JAENEE HINDOOSTAN BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY (Limited).

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, Act VI. of 1860, and Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India.

Capital Rs. 250,00,000, in 2,50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 Each.

Head Office formerly Calcutta, at present Delhi.

Hours of Business from 10 A.M., to 3 P.M. and on Saturday 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. The Bank will not receive or pay cash after 3 P.M.

Branches:

Calcutta. | Saharunpore. | Cawnpore. | Bombay.

BUSINESS.

The object for which this Company is established is the transacting of a general Banking Commission and Agency business, as well as a general Mercantile and Trading business.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will take charge of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., without charge and realizing interest and dividends thereon as due in the following terms: if to be remitted by the Bank's own drafts on its Agencies, no commission will be charged, but if otherwise, the rate of commission will be ¼ per cent.

On the sale or purchase of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., and on delivering of Securities from safe custody, a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The Company in its Trading Department undertakes the purchase and sale of all classes of merchandise for which the commission will be charged on the net amount paid for them as well as, realized, at the following rates:—

On gold, silver and sovereigns ¼ per cent
On Jewellery, Piece Goods of all descriptions, Twist, Cotton, and all other classes of merchandise, 2 per cent.

The Company will charge a commission of 3 pie per cent. for the Jaenee fund in the Banking business, and a commission of 6 pie per cent. in its Trading Department.

All orders for purchases should be accompanied by a remittance or a reference for payment made.

The Company has already commenced trading business, and due notice will be given to the public at the time of commencing Banking operation.

The Company has since its formation declared and paid to those Shareholders who have paid their Calls in full a dividend of Rs. 12 per cent. per annum.

All those Shareholders who have had their shares forfeited, or who have failed, or who have died without paying their Calls in full, the Company will sell those shares for the benefit of the Bank, and those requiring any shares in this Bank must apply to the undersigned.

The closing rates of this Company's shares were Rs. 126-10-10. All remittances should be made payable to the Maharaj Sarawuk Jaenee Hindoostan Banking Trading Company, Limited.

For further particulars apply to

LALLA DOYARAM DOSS SARAWAK CHOWDRY,
1st General Managing Director and Secretary to the above Bank.
Bombay, No. 67 Calbadevie Road 17th October 1870.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY, No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.	
900 Ashore, 6 to 8 feet long	.....5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	.....Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	..... „ 125 each.
Do.	800 „ ..... „ 100 „
American Union Scales	..... „ 30 „
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	..... „ 15 „
Do. 4 „	..... „ 10 „
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	..... „ 10 „
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	..... „ 6 per doz.
Do. Oysters, „	..... „ 6 „
Condensed Milk „	..... „ 12 „

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

FARNHAM & Co.

BIERS & Co.'s STABLES and HORSE FODDER DEPOT, Back Bay Compound, Girgaum.

Shigram and Horse, ordinary hire Rs. 4
Brougham do. do. „ 5
Job Horses for any period.

Horses and Carriages on Commission Sales at all times.

BIERS & Co.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TO MERCHANTS.

FOR SALE at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, at Reduced Price, Rs. 8.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles, on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triesties Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, Old Poona Stables, and Otter, beg to solicit patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and their satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

BYCULLA (late BOMBAY) HOTEL,

(BY JEWANJEE & Co.,)

AT THE

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

(Within 5 minutes walk of Byculla and Tardeo Railway Stations.)

BYCULLA HOTEL is acknowledged to to be in every respect the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for an hotel, the building possesses advantages over bungalow hotels, and has been fitted up in such a manner as to ensure the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors. Ample accommodation has been provided for Families. All the Apartments are lofty, and well furnished, and an excellent Table is kept. Care is also taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality. Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two good Billiard Tables. Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietors.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently rec

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 4.

Becher, Major, 104th Bengal Fusiliers, on leave, from Nowshera.
Fraser, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Meerut.
Hall, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Simla.
Huyshe, Major-General, Staff Corps, on duty, from Simla.
Fairbrother, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—NOVEMBER 4.

Glancy, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Allahabad.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Day Dream	Wholly	Bushire, August 20.
	Mula (s)	Costes	Bussorah, October 1.

THE HOOGHLY.

Oct. DEPARTURES.

31 Rowena ....
Accrington ....

DAILY IMPORTS.—4TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Balkamah, 3 hogsheads pale ale, Payne & Co.; 1 case paper, M. & W. Pandurung.
Hawarden Castle, 12 crates earthenware, Vurya Talab; 48 casks empty sodawater bottles, 2 casks earthenware and glassware, B. M. Punthakey.
Sir John Lawrence, 53 cases oilmanstores, and 1 case bacon, Bolton & Co.; 4 casks glassware, Isaac Noor Mahomed.
City of Madrid, 16 hogsheads earthenware, Dhunjee Jairaz.
Fluellin, 17 crates earthenware, Vurya Talab; 15 cases matches, A. C. Gumpert & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates, 25 cases copper sheets, Stenhouse & Co.; 5 tons pig iron, Charles Carter.

FROM SUEZ.

Columbian (s), 1 case uniform, Forbes & Co.
Rangoon (s), 1 case brasswares, N. & B. Wadia & Co.; 1 case perfumery, 1 case musical instruments, Bell, Venta and Lucius.

DAILY EXPORTS.—4TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LONDON.

Ellora (s), 173 cwts. E. teeth, Ebjee Sewjee.
Delaware, 201 chests Cassia Lignia, Jairam Sewjee; 14 packages coffee, Ludhabhoy Rujbally.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

J. C. Bottlebhoy, 52 bales cotton, Nurbdasunker Achlesir.
The Foundling, 264 cwts. coir yarn, Talab Arbee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Orissa (s), 60 chests Malwa opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orissa (s), 168 bundles sharkfins and 62 bundles fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram; 187 bundles sharkfins, Cassum Munjee; 63 bales cotton, Eduljee Framjee & Co.; 42 bales cotton, Hajee Ellias Sheriff; 30 bundles sharkfins, Gomabhoy Samjee; 6 bundles sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram; 3 bales cotton, Gomabhoy Samjee; 24 packages sharkfins, Allans Munee & Co.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

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The object of the Board is to advance the cause of Christian Education, especially among the large European and Eurasian population in the Bombay Presidency.

The following Schools are in connexion with the Board:—Diocesan School, Byculla; St. John's School, Colaba; St. Peter's School, Mazagon; Bishop's School, Poona; Bishop's School for Girls, Poona; Pensioners' School, Poona; Sholapore European and Eurasian School.

Of these the Diocesan School, Byculla, and the Bishop's School, Poona, have been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as High Schools, teaching up to the University Standard for Matriculation, and at both Boarders are received.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work Subscriptions are solicited. They will be received by the Hon. Treasurer, Watson's Hotel, Esplanade, Bombay, or by the Hon. Secretary Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 7th June 1870.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

(RECOGNIZED BY THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AS A HIGH SCHOOL TEACHING UP TO THE UNIVERSITY STANDARD FOR MATRICULATION.)

HEAD MASTER—MR. J. A. SWORNSBOURNE, Late 2nd Master of Albert College, Framlingham.
HEAD MISTRESS—MISS WATLING.

The Committee having secured a large upper-storied Bungalow, overlooking the Government Gardens, for the Schools, has entirely separated the two departments. For Terms, for Boarders, or Day-Scholars, &c., apply to the Head Master or Head Mistress personally or by letter.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KENNEDY—November 1st, at Colaba, the wife of Mr. James Kennedy, Conductor Marine Storekeeper's Department, of a son.

DEATH.

SWEET—October 23th, at Bombay, Sophy, the dearly loved wife of Mr. James Sweet, formerly of Calcutta.]

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

WILSON—October 30th, at Calcutta, Mrs. F. H. Wilson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

COOKE—WILSON—October 21st, at Calcutta, by the Rev. A. Williams, Lewis J. J. Cooke, Esq., Indigo Planter, Saran, to Sarah Amelia, eldest daughter of the late James Wilson, Esq., Indigo Planter, Tirhoot, Bengal.

DEATHS.

THOMAS—October 29th, at Calcutta, No. 30, Lower Circular Road, John Philip, son of the Rev. and Mrs. P. W. Thomas, aged four years and two days.

LEWIS—October 30th, at Calcutta, Mr. J. Lewis, Quadrille Band Supplier; an old resident of 25 years, Bow Bazar Street, aged 46 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

MEAD—October 21st, at Bolarum, Hyderabad, the wife of Major C. J. Mead, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.
BOND—October 28th, at Meerut, the wife of Captain C. F. Bond, 105th Regiment L. I., of a son.
O'CONNOR—October 28th, at Deyrah Doon, Mrs. A. C. O'Connor, wife of M. J. O'Connor, of the G. T. Survey, of a son.
RIDDELL—October 21st, at Chamaras, Assam, the wife of James Riddell, Esq., Superintendent Jorehaut Tea Co., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MCGREGOR—LAWS—October 29th, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. J. Stephenson, Josiah McGregor, Esq., to Fanny, eldest daughter of the late W. Willoughby Laws, Esq.

DEATH.

WOLLASTON—October 30th, at Benares, Agnes Helen, the beloved child of A. W. Wollaston, Esq., aged 2 years and 2 months.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1870.

THE prospects of peace are now fairer than they have been at any period since the surrender at Sedan. The conjoint labours of M. Thiers and the British Government have not been without fruit, for it is now stated that the Germans are willing, as indeed they have long been, to sign an armistice, and we are led to infer that the French are not unwilling. More than a month ago Count Bismarck sketched the conditions upon which he would agree to stay war and permit the French people to elect an Assembly. The strong places he then asked for have since surrendered; in addition, Metz and its defenders have capitulated, while the strong reinforcement of three corps added to the army before Paris renders it needless to ask for a fort or forts. The relative positions of the belligerents have materially changed since M. Jules Favre refused the reasonable proposals made to him; for not only are a second army and a second fortress of the first class in the hands of the Germans, but seven corps d'armee are at liberty to march over France and capture or disperse the raw levies hastily called out by the feeble Provisional Government. The fate that befell Dijon is an example of what will happen in the North, South, and Centre of France unless resistance ceases. M. Thiers, who has recorded the fall of kingdoms and empires, and who can form fair conceptions of military dynamics, must be aware that his nation is no longer in a condition to carry on the war with the least chance of temporary not to speak of ultimate success; and we can readily believe that the energetic veteran readily met the views of Count Bismarck and General von Moltke. The statement that Count Bismarck "offered" an armistice means that he laid down the terms upon which an armistice would be accorded; and that he was not less reasonable with M. Thiers than he was with M. Jules Favre. The Germans can have no object in capturing Paris. The trouble of taking and occupying that pampered and sacred city would be a work of needless labour, since it is not at all likely that the German terms, save in the matter of the war indemnity, will be one whit altered, even if the German troops should be obliged to starve out Paris as they have starved out Metz.

But here a nice question arises. The *status quo*, of course, must include Paris as it is—Paris beleaguered, cut off from the rest of France, and not allowed to add a grain to its supplies of food. A month ago Paris was said to be provisioned for two months: one month of that period has already elapsed; but it is probable that, by careful management, two months supplies may be made to last three. But the armistice is to endure only five and twenty days, and within that period the Assembly will have to be elected, and will have to settle the basis of a Government. If it meet in Paris, and if the supplies have been miscalculated, Paris and the Assembly may have to yield to famine, should the work of founding a new Government not have been completed. Should the Assembly meet outside Paris, say at Bourges or Tours, the position of the capital will not be altered unless the Assembly completes its task and makes peace by the end of the month. In December Paris will be entering on the third month of investment, for on the 1st of December the capital will have been closely beset for seventy-one days. Therefore, unless the Assembly is very expeditious, Paris may be compelled to capitulate shortly after the termination of the proposed truce. It may be said that during the cessation of hostilities General Trochu will be able to organize and train his soldiers, and that throughout France the levies will be licked into shape. But General Trochu will, in any case, have an opportunity of drilling his host, since the siege does not interfere with that process, nay, helps it rather; while as to the rest or France it remains to be seen whether the raising and drilling of soldiers is compatible with a *status quo*. In any case three weeks will not suffice for the manufacture of any force capable of contending with the German armies.

The simple truth is that France is completely beaten, and the sooner she admits the fact and pays the penalties awarded by the court to which she appealed the better will it be for her and the rest of the world. M. Thiers has shown great moral courage in his struggle for peace. He more than any one man spread abroad the Napoleonic legend, and founded the worship of the central figure. To him, more than to any one man, far more than to the Emperor, France is indebted for the terrible suffering she has had to endure. The brilliantly mendacious "Consulate and Empire," not less than the Lying Literature of St. Helena, has given shape and colour to passions and pretensions which have borne the fruit of Sedan and Metz. If Napoleon I. was the sublunary deity of the French nation, M. Thiers was his self-consecrated High Priest; and that this able man should be one of the main instruments in negotiating a peace on the basis of ruins he so powerfully assisted to create by misleading a great people, is a rare example of poetical justice. The Emperor, we believe, would have governed France without making war, had not war been to him, personally, a dire necessity; but M. Thiers was not compelled to disseminate, year after year, immoral political doctrines and shining lies. He chose that path, and it has led him, in his old age, through the outposts of a German army beleaguering Paris to its headquarters at Versailles. It may be said that M. Thiers opposed this war. It is true. But his protest came too late by forty years, during which period he has been sowing the wind, and he is now reaping the whirlwind. A more fitting instrument could nowhere be found.

A telegram which reached us at a late hour last night says it is "asserted" that the armistice has actually been signed. The important circumstance is added, that Paris is to be provisioned while the armistice lasts. If that be true the Germans have acted with rare generosity. The announcement that the Constituent Assembly has been convoked for the 15th inst. seems a confirmation of the report that the armistice has been agreed to.

TOUCHING the Public Works Budget we do not feel called upon at present to say more than this—that it shows no improvement. Four months before he knows what his revenue will be for this year; four months before his agent will guess at the revenue of next year the Viceroy feels sure that he can spend, in round numbers, four millions out of income on public works. More is allotted under this head than was allotted for the current year, although "it is now certain" that a large part of the sum set apart for 1870-71 will not be required. Apparently it does not matter to the Viceroy whether income will cover expenditure, without the aid of fresh taxes, or not. He decides in November 1870, that in 1870-71, he will, whatever happens, spend £4,000,000 on public works. What stupendous faith! What consummate disregard of the taxpayer! Again Sir Richard Temple will have to estimate for a revenue to cover an expenditure to be incurred with little regard to income. And he will continue to be called Finance Minister, whereas he is only the scapegoat who provides the ways and means which he is ordered to provide. These are still our "principles" of financial rule. Virtuous Government! Happy country!

SOME of our contemporaries have dealt out scant justice to Mr. Reuter's Agency, and some the reverse of justice. We have followed the incidents of the war very closely; and we leave the public to say whether they have been misled. Yet the bases of every attempt to explain what was going day by day, were Reuter's telegrams and, for many weeks, imperfect maps. The information contained in the telegrams sometimes obvions and sometimes latent, was as open to others as it was to us; and if errors of appreciation were committed the fault did not often lie in the telegrams. The only advantage the English public had over the Indian public was the undoubted advantage of fulness; but any one who will read the home papers will see that the changing situation was at least as correctly judged in Bombay as in England. We take this opportunity of acknowledging our obligations to Mr. Reuter and of expressing our satisfaction with the way in which the telegraphic service has been maintained. Errors were inevitable, but they were just as numerous in Europe; and we repeat our statement that by means of those telegrams we have been enabled, not unsuccessfully, to follow day by day the progress of the war. Even with the aid of the letters from camp and leaguer we have now only a rough outline; and months, perhaps years, will elapse before we can know the truth in detail. The telegrams have been infinitely serviceable and we are proud to acknowledge our debt.

WE understand that the Chiefs of Kattywar, acting on the enlightened advice of Colonel Anderson, have undertaken to pay for the survey of a line from Wudwan to Rajcote. The work on the line from Ahmedabad to Wudwan will be commenced fortwith, all the needful preliminaries having been completed.

WE hear from a good source that cholera—said to be of a virulent type—has broken out among the pilgrims returning from the Jathra of Punderpoor, in Sattara. It is to be hoped the matter will be looked to by the responsible officers.

THE total cost of collecting the income tax in Bengal is estimated at Rs. 3,26,658 per annum.

MESSRS. MACKENZIE, LYALL AND CO., Calcutta, have received notice that, from the 1st of January 1871, the Government will take the opium sales into its own hands.

MR. FORSYTH was expected at Murree about the end of the month on his return from Yarkund. He will thus meet the Lieutenant Governor before His Honor's departure on his official tour.

THE Government of India has specifically declined to admit that any obligation lies upon it to provide funds for the payment of any debts due by the Municipal Commissioners of Port Canning.

A CALCUTTA paper mentions a rumour that in the absence of the Controller-General of Military Expenditure, about to take leave, the Controller of Military Accounts, Colonel Atkinson, will officiate for him in addition to his own duties.

WE learn from the "Pioneer" that there will soon be a vacancy on the Viceroy's Personal Staff by the departure of Captain Lord Lascelles, who leaves for England in a few days. The post will probably be re-filled by a selection from the Indian Army.

MR. C. K. DOVE, recently Deputy Director General of Post Offices, and for so many years Post Master General of Bengal, retires on his pension in the spring. "In the course of thirty years' service, he has," remarks the "Pioneer," "proved himself a good servant to the State."

THE "Rangoon Gazette" hears, "from letters received from an Englishman at the Barmese capital, that news had arrived of the execution of twelve men there, for what is termed in the letters 'great criminality,' and that many more had been sent for execution to Mogoung, near the northern Shan States."

THE Government of India, in a recent circular, has requested all local Governments and administrations to assist, as far as practicable, in sending distressed seamen home. It is said also that, in addition to the local contributions, the Supreme Government has sanctioned a munificent donation to the Stranger's Friend Society in Bombay for the relief of vagrant Europeans.

THE Celestials are preparing their thunderbolts. It appears from Toulmin that the demand for saltpetre in China is still lively—"several lots of Furruckabad have been taken at very high rates." The "Pioneer" makes a good suggestion. "China is buying our saltpetre; might not we try to obtain from her some of the fine arms of precision she manufactures? To get these things from England is so difficult and involves such delay."

AT the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General, British Medical Service, the following arrangements have been made:—Staff Assistant Surgeon McCutchan having handed over the medical charge of the Volunteers he accompanied from Aden to Deolalee, will return to Bombay and report himself to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, B.M.D., for further orders. Assistant Apothecary Cunningham, who accompanied Doctor McCutchan, will also return to Bombay and report himself to the Deputy Inspector General, B.M.D., for further orders.

"THE Collector of Customs, Calcutta, holding strong views on the obligations of neutrals in time of war, proposed," says our Allahabad contemporary, "to stop the shipment of coal to French settlements in the East. It is due to Mr. Crawford to say that he acted under the impetus of an official application from the Consul of the North German Confederation, and on an erroneous conception of the Queen's proclamation. The Government of Bengal, of course, consulted its law officers, and equally of course it was ruled that the ordinary trade in coal to French ports in the East could not be interfered with."

THE "Pioneer" concludes that "as the Port Canning Company has failed to attract vessels to Mutlah, and as the experiment of taking cargoes there, intended for delivery at the dockyard in Calcutta, has proved rather expensive, the farce of keeping open the port will soon be played out. The charges last year amounted to Rs. 1,64,901, the receipts to Rs. 11,685, of which Rs. 10,283 was from sale of stores! In whose interest is this money spent? Keeping up a port to which no vessels come, will hardly make the railway pay any better than it does."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

ASSERTED SIGNATURE OF AN ARMISTICE.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 3RD NOV., 5-5 P.M.

Reuter's office announces that Count Bismarck has offered M. Thiers an armistice of twenty-five days, on the basis of a "statu quo," in order to allow a general election in France to be held.

LONDON, 3RD NOV., 12-5 P.M.

M. Thiers has been empowered by the Paris Government to negotiate an armistice on the basis proposed by England for the convocation of a Constituent Assembly.

The question of a cession of territory remains untouched.

Count Manteuffel has been appointed to command the First German Army, which will occupy Normandy, Picardy, and Brittany. The Second Army under Prince Frederick Charles is to operate in the centre of France.

LONDON, 4TH NOV., 8-25 A.M.

A riotous armed manifestation took place last Monday in Paris. The Committee of Public Safety proclaimed that the Members of the Government were held prisoners. The Members were subsequently rescued by the National Guards.

Order has now been restored.

It is asserted that the armistice was signed yesterday: Paris to be provisioned while the armistice lasts.

The Constituent Assembly has been convoked for the 15th inst. (November).

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 3RD NOVEMBER, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day continued firm.

Fair Dhollera, 7d.

Consols, 93¼.

The Bank of England Returns show the following result:—

Reserve of Notes .. £11,875,000. Decr. £ 500,000
Bills discounted ... £16,750,000. Incr. £1,375,000
Bullion ..... £21,875,000. Decr. £ 125,000

KATTYWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJCOTE, 31ST OCTOBER.

THE weather is close and oppressive, and fever prevails to some extent. The crops that are being reaped will, it is expected, yield a pretty fair return, considering the unseasonable falls of rain that we have had.

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MILITARY LESSONS FROM THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having followed the Prussian Cavalry in what they have done during the war, and endeavoured to arrive at the causes which have enabled them to do this, I would make some suggestions about the system of military education that might, I think, with advantage be adopted for our Cavalry officers and privates.

After passing his examination (as laid down) for his commission, I would have every cadet thoroughly conversant with the principles of surveying with the prismatic compass, and capable of plotting his survey on paper to a scale. This would render rough surveys and delineations thereof easy, and would educate hand and eye to be able to give a hand sketch of any particular position or piece of country, sufficiently faithful for most purposes, without any instruments. He should be acquainted with the ordinary movements of artillery and infantry in brigade with other troops, and from that he would be able to judge of the kind of country favorable to their movements. He should of course be thoroughly acquainted with the organisation, working, and object of his own branch of the service, and above all should be a good horseman! As a cadet he would of course be only able to learn this theoretically, and after having passed an examination he would be gazetted to some regiment; here he would practically learn his drill and the movements of cavalry. When reported as qualified in these, I would attach him for a time to the artillery and infantry, and let him learn generally the organisation and principles of artillery and its uses when employed with other troops. Let him also learn the principles and objects of the movements of infantry, and he will then have some idea, in case of necessity, of how they can best be supported or covered! After this he will join his regiment, having had the opportunities at any rate of learning much necessary to his profession.

The education of the trooper will necessarily be much more limited than that of the officer, but yet should as far as possible be a reflection thereof. He must be a thoroughly good rider, intelligent, and capable of standing fatigue and exposure; he should have every opportunity given him of learning the objects of his branch of the service, and this might be done by theoretical instruction by troop captains. By this means non-commissioned officers and men would gain a theoretical knowledge of their duties, and officers would have opportunities of selecting smart men for promotion. Non-commissioned officers and men should also be sent out under officers on picquet and patrol duties, and so practically instructed in their work; and they should be required to write such reports of their proceedings as might be useful in actual warfare, and should learn to rely on the smart performance of these duties as a sure road to promotion, and by this method what is a very dry and uninteresting part of their duties would become interesting as a means of advancement!

Officers should also be employed in making use of their theoretical knowledge, and when sent out with picquets and patrols should be called upon to make reports and sketches of the ground passed over or occupied by them as positions, and they should not be allowed (as is too often the case) to think that the correctness and utility of these is nothing but a means of employing their time, for they should find that proficiency and zeal in their profession should lead to promotion.

It may be argued, and justly, that the system of purchase would interfere with this high system of education. So it would to a certain extent, but purchase should be so ruled that it should go hand in hand with the system of education, and no one allowed to buy his promotion till qualified as above; but that of two men he who is most proficient should get the step. With reference to men not for purchase, if singularly proficient, I see no reason why they should be passed over; but this is a subject quite beyond my letter and can only be met by re-organisation.

In conclusion I would say—Do not let the idea (that has of late been gaining ground) take further root, viz., that great steadiness and precision of movement is unnecessary—for I consider on it hangs everything done in masses, and the loose style of manœuvring adopted of late years in the French Army, and so favourably thought of by us, has cost the French a very severe lesson.—Yours, &c.,

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ellora, Captain G. N. Hector, will sail from Bombay to-morrow morning for Aden and Suez with the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr and Mrs Pettis, Mr and Mrs Nicol, Mrs Hall, Mrs Fraser and two children, Lady Louisa Hall, Mrs Craigie Hackett, Mr C H H Forbes and two children, Miss M J G White, Major D W Becher, Mr E Greaves, Mr W Southern, Mr A Cook, Mrs Burn and four children, Miss Tudor, Mr G W C Hutchinson, Mr and Mrs Hopper and child, Mr Gibson, Lieutenant M F Coussmaker, Colonel J J Fulton, Captain and Mrs A T Davis and child, Captain R E Jenkins, Mrs Anderson, and Mr George Henry.

For Suez—Colonel Triscott, Mr C W Mellor, Major and Mrs W W Goodlow, Surgeon Major W Aitken, General Stannus, Mr Campbell Ferris and sister.

THE BERAR COTTON CROP.

MR. G. J. NOBLE, Assistant Cotton Commissioner in the Berars, thus writes to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay:—

"Sir,—By the desire of the Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars, I have the honour to submit for your information a report on the weather and the prospects of the cotton crops in this district. On the 22nd October, up till when the weather had been most favourable for the cotton crops, a heavy shower of rain fell, and was succeeded by heavy showers up to the 26th, which were general over the whole district. The rain register showed 3·42 inches. From enquiries I have made, and from my own observation, I do not think that as yet much damage has been caused. On the more forward fields, the premature ripe 'bolls' of cotton would be stained, and on the more backward a few flowers and growing 'bolls' would have been knocked off; greater damage than this I do not think has been caused.

"The 'nibbee' crops (wheat, ulsee, &c.) that have been sown will have suffered considerably, and I am afraid will in a good many instances have to be re-sown—this fact alone would make the cultivator when questioned about his cotton crops exaggerate the loss. From a careful observation of the cotton fields in the Government Seed Farm at Mundinu, which is under my control, although they are perhaps a little more backward than the generality of native fields (and in consequence would be likely to a greater extent, on account of a greater portion of their having been re-sown), I find that with the exception of a few flowers and young 'bolls' knocked off (which would not amount to more than 2 or 3 per cent.) no damage has been caused.

"I have heard some reports that 25 per cent. of the cotton had been destroyed. I think this is greatly exaggerated. Perhaps one or two low-lying and very forward fields may have suffered to that extent, but taking an average of the loss over the whole district, I think my opinion will be found correct, and I am more convinced of this as I found several respectable natives from different parts of the district whom I questioned to be of the same opinion, and seemed to be concerned a great deal more about the damage to their 'nibbee' crops.

"No rain has fallen since the 26th, but in the last few days clouds have been gathering about, which seem to denote rain. It is only to be hoped no more rain will fall at present, as it will cause a good deal of damage to the cotton, and still greater to the 'nibbee' crops.—I have, &c.,

"G. J. NOBLE,
"Assist. Cotton Commissioner.

"Wurdah, Nov. 1."

The Assistant Cotton Commissioner in East Berar reports as follows:—

"Sir,—Under instructions from the Cotton Commissioner, I have the honour to report, for the information of your Chamber, on the state of the weather during the past week, and the effect of the recent rains upon the cotton and other crops in East Berar.

"The weather was fine and cold till Friday, the 21st instant, and it was generally believed that the monsoon was entirely over. The reports from all parts of the country regarding the prospects of the crops were most cheering, and the cultivators considered this to be one of the best seasons for cotton. But unfortunately the weather changed all of a sudden towards the evening of Friday last, and since that time till Tuesday evening, the 25th idem, rain fell more or less all over the country. The fall at Oomrawuttee and in its eastern direction was exceedingly heavy, as it amounted to 5½ inches in two days (Monday and Tuesday). Several rivers and ditches were full of water. The total fall at Oomrawuttee up to date since the commencement of the monsoon amounts to 39·51 inches, which shows that the monsoon has been an unusually heavy one.

"The rain did considerable damage to such of the cotton plants in the country as were most forward, as it knocked down many of the bolls with which the plants were loaded. Some early matured cotton was also ready for picking in some of the fields of the country, and it also has been tinged with yellow by the rain, but I am glad to report that the rain proved most beneficial to all the backward plants of cotton. Some of the cultivators estimated the loss at six annas, and others at four annas in the rupee; but on my examining some of the fields carefully, I found the loss to be only an anna in the whole. Had the rain lasted longer than it did, there would certainly have been serious injury done to the cotton, but fortunately the favourable weather returned on the 26th, and since that time we have been enjoying bright sunny days, which are doing much good to the cotton, and will, it is hoped, counterbalance the loss sustained by the unseasonable rain.

"The rain did immense good to all the small plants of tobacco and jowaree, and to such of the spring crops as had germinated. It destroyed, however, the wheat seed which was sown just about four days before the rain fell.—I have, &c.,

"NAGOO RAO JEYARAMJEE,
"Assistant Cotton Commissioner.

"Oomrawuttee, Oct. 31."

KATTYWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

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THE CONVICT BARRON'S PLAN OF ESCAPE.

WE yesterday stated that John Barron, a European sentenced to be transported for life and at present in the House of Correction, had torn leaves out of prison books and written thereon a letter to his sister, with a view to arrangements being made for his escape from custody, for which he was sentenced to receive twenty-five lashes with the cat-o'-nine tails. Prisoners in the House of Correction are allowed to read certain books, such as the Bible, Prayer book, Sunday At Home, &c., and out of these books Barron seems to have collected sufficient paper to contain a number of letters intended for persons outside. In consequence of the Superintendent of the Institution, Major Raitt, having received intimation that Barron was writing a good deal, he caused the prisoner's room to be searched, when the letters were found in the bedding. A long piece of rope was also found near his cell, by which, it is supposed, he intended to facilitate his escape. The following letter containing Barron's plans for escape will be read with interest; the other letters referred merely to some money transactions:—

MY DEAR ANNIE,—I sent for you specially to help me to escape from this confounded place, now that I have been so shamefully tricked by Jemima. It is worse than hell for me. Do not be afraid, dear sister; I do not ask much, and I hope for God's sake you will do your utmost for me in the little I do ask you. In the first place, as I have already written to you, there is that heavy affair to be settled. I have seen the lawyer since, but a more stupid fellow I never came across. He seems to have recovered 250 rupees, and is not going to trouble himself about the rest. Government have sanctioned me adopting proceedings to get divorced from Jemima, but I have not got evidence; and it would only help Jemima to get married to her paramour, as if I let matters alone she will be thrown aside as soon as her money is done. But I am going to make over this money to you, on the understanding that she must reside with you at Kotree, or wherever you may reside so long as I am in jail, and that so much will be charged for her board and lodging, and so much allowed her for clothes, &c. Of course she will refuse to live with you, and will therefore not be entitled, or be able to claim the money at all. You may have to sign a bond to this effect, but as I know perfectly well that she will not reside with you, and as I do not intend to stay long in this place, the bond will be of no use to anybody and become mere waste paper. I'd only go through this form, dear sister, so as to leave no chance to Jemima to claim it. All I want out of this is a thousand to enable me to hide myself until such time as I can get to Madras, where I have a good sum stowed away. Out of this thousand, dear sister, I want you to buy me a small bottle of aquafortis; it is sold at every chemist and druggist's shop in Bombay for about 2 or 3 rupees. This and the balance of the money are the only things I want you to bring me in here, and also the Traveller's Guide for October 1870, which is sold at the 'Gazette' Press for 8 annas. These I wish to be kept outside ready for me—one suit of clothes, dark-coloured cashmere, with two flannel shirts, 6 collars, 1 black tie, a black hat, a pair of patent elastic half boots, 3 pairs coloured socks, 2 white handkerchiefs—1 coloured one, 2 guernseys, 2 inner white drawers, a towel, soap, comb, looking glass, hair brush, hair oil, a small scent bottle, razor, a shaving brush and box; and last and least but most important thing, dear Annie, I want a wig for the head, a set of false beard, whiskers, moustaches, eyebrows, with a pair of colored (green) goggles, those eyeglasses with a wire net-work to keep the sand from the eyes. They are sold in small boxes. I believe Treacher sells false wigs, beards, &c., also the aquafortis. But it would be advisable to purchase these from separate shops, and be careful not to give your *real* name, but a false one; but I believe if you pay ready cash they will not ask your name. Treacher has two shops, one close to the jail; do not buy anything here but from their shop in the Fort. All these things should go into a carpet bag or a small leather trunk, like the one you came out with in '61, or smaller one. The aquafortis should be rolled up in the Traveller's Guide and tied up and *sealed* securely, then rolled loosely in your kerchief and passed to me when you come to see. The cost of all these things to be taken out of the thousand, and also any money you may give me or pay to others on my account—then the balance, dear sister, I want you to bring to me in notes of Rs. 10 each secured, tied, and sealed in an envelope, then loosely rolled up in your kerchief and passed to me as the other things. Dear sister, I do not ask you too much, so do please have pity on me and assist in this little: all over thousand you can keep for yourself.

When I get out, I intend to go by the name of "George Whelan" until I get to Madras. It's my intention to stop at a Mr. Thompson's in Khetwadee. I want you to find out his house number and street particularly, so that you can describe it to me, and when everything is ready you can write and post this letter in the Fort Post Office, putting this paper with the post marks neatly on the back of the envelope, so as to show that it has come from Hydrabad, Sind. Date the letter four days before you write it.

"Hydrabad, — November 1870.

"MY DEAR UNCLE,—Having met with an accident which has disabled my hand, my wife is writing this for me. I have given a letter of introduction to you to a Mr. George Wheelan, who is going on to Madras via Deesa, Ahmedabad, and Bombay. You will find him to be a gentleman in every respect very pious, and a great traveller. He is very reserved about his private affairs, so I cannot give you the information whether he is a widower or not, but that he was married I am certain, as he speaks of an only daughter he has. He has a great deal of cash, and need not be afraid to charge him well, as he likes good living. You will observe that he never drinks anything stronger than lemonade; he is a clerk in the firm of Nicholson and Co., Madras, and has been travelling for the benefit of his health for the past ten months. He may not be in Bombay for a month or so, yet he might take you suddenly, so do please try and accommodate him for the week or two he wishes to stay in Bombay. He intends going by the steamer to Beypoor and by rail thence to Madras. Tell him, please, I have succeeded in getting the appointment he so kindly recommended me for, and I have to join the day after to-morrow.

"With my wife and children's sweet love and kisses to self, aunty, and her children.—Believe me, yours sincerely,

"CHARLES DE CORNIER."

This letter should be stamped half anna, and address Mr. John Thompson, G. I. P. Railway, Khetwadee, Bombay. When you enquire for Mr. Thompson's bungalow, do not go too near it so as to be noticed; in fact your inquiries should be as secret as possible. Not a word or an enquiry of any kind should be made in presence of any one that knows you.

When I get to Madras, I shall live under the same name for six or twelve months, until I see matters are quiet. I shall take possession of my money and start in business under quite a different name, which I will let you know when the time comes. Then after I am settled, I shall depute a friend to rob Harriett from Jemima wherever she may be. I shall then let her (Jemima) go to the dogs. Harriett will be brought to Madras. If you are careful, dear sister, not a soul will know of all this. I have trusted nobody in this jail, as I intend to trust you alone. I have a plan quite ready, but I shall not stir till you leave for Kotree for a month, so that no suspicion will rest on you. I would rather die than stay here any longer; so do, dear sister, do your best for me. I want some money in here, but I feel ashamed to ask you to spend your own. Could you get some Borah or merchant in Bombay to make a bill against me for Rs. 100 or 150, a few annas and pies over the bill should be for purchases made in June and July 1867, when I was on leave here. It should be sent for immediate payment to Mr. Abraham with this letter:—

"Bombay, October 1870.

"R. J. ABRAHAM, Esq., Attorney at Law, Bombay.

"DEAR SIR,—Understanding

ten soldiers of H. M.'s 33rd Regiment and the Royal Artillery. Besides the chaplain of St. Mary's, there were present the Reverend S. Stead, chaplain of St. Paul's, the Reverend R. Busum, Chaplain of Kirkee, and the Revd J. Diago, of S. P. G. There was a large congregation.—*Ibid.*

EDUCATIONAL.—The examination of the High Schools has been the chief event of our month. The Professors of Elphinstone College have been at work in Guzerat and Bombay; those of the Deckan College in the Southern Maratha Country. We have no doubt that the masters of first-rate schools appreciate this change in the manner of examination. When a man does his work thoroughly well, and with all his will, if his work has to be tested he likes to have it tested with accuracy and care. However anxious Inspectors of schools may have been to do their duty by the High Schools, it has been simply impossible for them to examine accurately. One consequence of this has been, that it has frequently happened that third and fourth rate boys have passed with higher marks than their betters. Such a state of things is undesirable, and we can only hope that, in future, examinations will be sufficiently accurate for head masters to promote according to results. For this purpose they must have the original or duplicate copies of the mark-lists. If any of our readers have any suggestions to make on these examinations we shall be happy to receive them. They will, we think, agree with us in considering that the present Director of Public Instruction has, in making this alteration, done a matter of justice to head masters, of mercy to inspectors, and of exceedingly great benefit to the public.—*Bombay Educational Record*, Nov. 1.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

AT a meeting of the Committee of Management of the House of Correction held on Wednesday last, prisoner DeCruz was charged with using insolent language to the Superintendent. As it appeared that De Cruz had already undergone three days' solitary confinement, he was told that the committee would not order any further punishment at present, but if he was again brought before them for misconduct in the prison they would certainly order him to be flogged.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE S.S. MULA, Captain N. Coates, arrived yesterday from Bussorah with a general cargo and seventy native passengers.

THE BARQUE DAY DREAM, 420 tons, Captain W. Whelly, arrived yesterday from Bushire with a general cargo and twenty-six native and three European passengers.

POLICE CASES.

LIQUOR LICENSE.—Bhawoo Luxmon was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with committing a breach of his toddy liquor license, and was fined Rs. 30.

A REPUTED THIEF.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday convicted one Abdoola Habib on a charge of stealing a cap, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—Seetaram Rama was charged before Mr. Showell with stealing a gold ornament, the property of Goolam Hoossain; and a boy, about fourteen years of age, with aiding the commission of the offence. The first prisoner was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second to receive five stripes.

BUGGY LICENSE.—A hack buggy-driver named Shaik Dawood was yesterday charged before the Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court with carrying a greater number of passengers than it was licensed to carry. He was convicted and fined Rs. 20.—Another buggy-driver, Ismail Hoossain, was fined ten rupees for a similar offence.

A NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly permit me to draw, through the columns of your valuable paper, the attention of the Health Officer to the pestilential smells on the Custom House Bunder, caused by the landing and re-shipping of "shark-fins"—this dainty article of food for the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire.

To comment on such a public nuisance is quite unnecessary, for the simple reason that, whoever has *only once inhaled* the horrid smell of this semi-decayed article of aliment, never will forget it, nor care for another pinch of it.—YOURS, &c.,

FLORA.

A PERFECT CURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—No doubt the inhabitants of Bombay are aware that I have been absent from their little island for some time, and as I am shortly thinking of returning to my Native Land (the land of Bunkum), I hope you will excuse my intruding upon your valuable space, in sending you a few short lines—none of them shall be more than two columns and a half long—stating a few of the things I have seen during my absence, and also pointing out how I think certain improvements ought to have been made in Bombay, and at the same time I must say that I think my opinion might have been asked before any of the Bank Managers, and Hotel-keepers, and such like, commenced new buildings for the carrying on of their respective business for the purpose of amassing filthy lucre.

I need hardly tell you that I have been visiting Australia, where I was alike charmed with its inhabitants and towns, and manners and customs of both.

After a sojourn of some months in Melbourne, I discovered that the only thing for which it was famed was the easy way they have of preventing dogs from barking!

One of the inhabitants of this city, a gentleman moving in the first society, informed me how it was done, as follows—

"Hi once 'ad a dawg as was used to bark all night long; d—my heyes says I if I wont cure yer, and cure 'im I did in the following heasy and humane manner. I took his 'ed between my legs, and after a little gentle pressure on the wind pipe, out 'ung his tongue—so I whips my knife out of my belt, and cuts it off before he knew where he was, and he never troubled me by barking afterwards."

Now, sir, I think that this plan might be so well adopted in Bombay, where people are so much troubled by barking dogs. The cure is an easy and an expedient one, and the dogs soon get accustomed to it.

I must apologize for not being able to write more to-day, but my time is precious.—Yours, &c.,

4th November. SCRINGELY TOM.

P. S.—A good thick strap fastened tight round the dog's neck will sometimes bring out the tongue quicker than one can do it with hands and knees. S. T.

TANNA.

3RD NOVEMBER.

IN my last I said a few words about the Protestant Church of this place called St. James' Church, that the ladies had finished the cushions and other work, while their good partners had subscribed for various alterations. I now see that, through the liberality of Messrs. J. W. Robertson and G. F. Sheppard and others, a carpet has been purchased to be placed within the Communion rails. There is a great need of some decent books for the use of the congregation, the Bibles and Prayer Books now in use being all "tattered and torn."

Our Roman Catholic friends are still idling away their time regarding the purchase of the selected site for a burial-ground. I would advise the Padres Saheibs to be up and be doing something. I am sure, as their flock muster strong in Salsette, money will soon be forthcoming.

This place has become now very dull: nearly all the district officers have left for district duty, and at the station you will now see but a few faces.

I have heard that a wretched woman is to be hanged shortly. It was first supposed that she was insane—a committee of medical officers assembled to examine her and pronounced her sane. Her offence was that she had killed her husband or had incited another to do the act. She is a native of Nassick Zillah.

Mr. Coghlan, our Zillah Judge, is still absent on duty in Nassick. We hope at no distant date to see him confirmed.

The Revenue and Police Commissioner has commenced his term of inspection. He will from Tanna leave for Alibaugh in Colaba Zillah, thence to Nassick, Khandeish and thence to Guzerat. Few move about like Mr. Rogers, and all have access to him, and the grievances of all are properly heard and redressed.

Our harvest is I am glad to say (notwithstanding the heavy showers of rain) a good one. The paddy fields will this year yield cent per cent as profit to the cultivators. At this moment this Zillah is free from epidemic of every kind. Speaking of cholera I must do justice to the authorities, and say that whenever a single case was reported in any particular village most prompt attention was paid to the sanitary arrangements, medicine was freely distributed, as also disinfecting powder thrown in cesspools, &c. Your Health Officer hits us rather hard, but he does not say a word about the measures adopted by the authorities.

Our rains have now left us and the cold season has just set in.

A CYCLONE IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

CAPTAIN DESWELL, of the ship Wild Rose, which arrived off Calcutta last Friday, reports as follows:—"Left Newcastle, June 18th, and Falmouth the 23rd; passage to the Line, 39 days; had favourable weather until arriving in lat. 43 deg. S, long 54 deg. E., when a cyclone overtook us, travelling to the eastward, blowing furiously, with terrific squalls and a very heavy sea; wind W. N. W. by W., round to south; escaped it by running to the northward; lost main topsailyard and a large portion of the bulwarks; barometer never below 29.20, and rose gradually as the ship got north; arrived at the head of the Bay when 100 days out from the 'Start,' and was 20 days within 150 miles of the Sandheads, it being for the most part calm, with strong S. W. currents, latter part easterly winds; received a Pilot on board October 24th, and moored off Calcutta on the 28th; no passengers, and spoke no vessels since leaving the coast of Brazil."

GRANTS-IN-AID FOR SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Bombay Educational Department, 22nd Sept. 1870.

THE Director of Public Instruction (No. 50ª, dated the 12th May 1870) with reference to Government Resolution in the Public Works Department, No. 231 C.W., expresses his regret that the commencement of the schoolhouse at Carwar should be further deferred and the plans injured by "cutting down" in consequence of a mistake in the Public Works Department. States his opinion that the present mode of dealing with popular subscriptions for large school-buildings will soon have its natural effect in completely extinguishing all voluntary action on the part of the people, and that a change of system is urgently required.

Looking through the correspondence it appears that in the case of the Carwar school-house there has been undue delay arising out of a misunderstanding with regard to the source from which the amount necessary to supplement the grant-in-aid was to be supplied. This additional amount has been entirely supplied from local funds. But the Public Works Department have persisted in supposing that a grant was being demanded from imperial funds; and even at the last they reduced the estimate by Rs. 1,907, on the ground that such a grant could not be allowed.

5. But the chief delay and uncertainty arise out of the system under which grants-in-aid are sanctioned through the Public Works Department. For when a grant-in-aid is approved, the money does not become at once available, nor is provision necessarily made in the next Budget. All that is done is to put the application on the file of Public Works Department projects to take its chance with the rest. Thus, in the case of the Carwar schoolhouse, when Mr. Peile originally asked that the grant-in-aid might be entered for sanction in the Budget of 1870-71, he was informed that Government could not promise to do this. And in his memorandum, No. 532 C W. of 24th September 1869, Colonel Kennedy added—"Nothing can be said about future budgets, especially under present circumstances, except that Government in its discretion will make the best use of the sums that the Government of India may place at its disposal. It is quite possible, however, that this sum may in the next and some succeeding years be insufficient to carry out works actually in progress, and thus be inadequate for the commencement of new undertakings not very urgently needed." From this it will be evident that the conditions necessary for the success of grants-in-aid are not fulfilled; and that under the present system delay and uncertainty in the action of Government must be the rule and not the exception.

6. The remedy seems to be to place the management of these grants in the hands of the Director of Public Instruction, who is the officer really interested in making the system work well. On his report in each case of a popular subscription it would be sufficient for Government to satisfy itself in the Public Works Department that the plan was suitable and the estimate sufficient. An order could then be passed to the effect that a subsidy, equal to the people's subscription, was sanctioned, and that provision would be made for the expenditure in the next Budget. The provision would then appear in the Educational Budget as a special grant-in-aid. The people would thus have certainty, and their subscriptions would all be paid up and ready before the day came for drawing the grant.

7. The same principle should be applied in subsidizing Orphanages, Libraries, Museums, Boarding-houses for students, Gymnasia, and other works of local public utility. If the Government of India thought that the system now proposed Government might be committed to an excessive expenditure, a sum might be fixed as the limit within which grants should be made during the year on this account. The Director of Public Instruction could then exercise his discretion by granting subsidies within the maximum allowed by the rules to those objects which appeared to him most emergent. The earlier applicants would naturally have the preference, and when funds began to run short the Director of Public Instruction could restrict his subsidies to half or one-fourth the amount of the popular subscription. In this way every one would get a definite answer at once, and the bad moral effect arising from disappointed expectations would be avoided. At present, Government by accepting subscriptions enter into an implied contract to perform their part within reasonable time, and when technical objections are raised the people consider that they have been unfairly dealt with. It would be better to give up the system altogether than cause ill-feeling of this sort.

8. A minor cause of delay in this matter is to be found in the necessity for revising the local plans and estimates. This might be in great measure avoided if a set of standard plans were approved and published. A suggestion of this kind was made by Sir A. Grant in his letter No. 489 of 21st May 1867. The Director of Public Instruction should be requested to consider this matter in communication with the Public Works Department.

9. Meanwhile the matter should be represented to the Government of India, and it might be stated that a remedy is urgently called for, and that the present system, if continued, will result in the putting an end to all private subscriptions and donations to schools and other educational institutions.

* *Note.*—The subscriptions paid up now amount to Rs. 9,352-13-0.

"THE LAST VIALS."

A SMALL pamphlet, consisting of 16 pages, with the above title, has been sent to us by Messrs. G. U. Hay & Co. It appears to be one of a long series, for it is marked "No. IX—25th Year." From a notice at the end we are disposed to ascribe its authorship to the Rev. M. Baxter, editor of the *Monthly Prophetic Magazine*, "in neat cover, 1d.," and author of "Louis Napoleon, Destined Monarch of the World," and of "The Coming Battle." The keynote of this valuable illustration of Mr. Baxter's prophetic vision is given in the opening sentence:—"Whatever may be the result of the present war, there can be no doubt that it will teach the world one mournful lesson—the worthlessness and the corruption of Protestantism." We are further assured that "it would be the utmost folly to suppose that France can ever be conquered, or even occupied, by the heavy legions of Germany, or that German atheists can prosper to the end." It may, or may not, be true that Napoleon III. coveted Belgium, but with what sort of grace can we object to that? The King of Oudh, killed 30,000 Afghans out of mere caprice, slew tens of thousands of Burmese in order to seize upon a part of their empire "convenient as a Tea Garden," and "strewed the fields of China with the dead bodies of 50,000 Chinese, whom we had murdered to compel them to admit our opium-poison into their ports, while the wretched natives, terrified at our approach, cut the throats of their wives and children lest they should fall into our hands." Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen was apparently not far wrong in saying that the English prefer being abused to being flattered, for these "Last Vials," if we are rightly informed, enjoy a very large circulation. Be that as it may, the triumph of the Germans in the present war would be the substitution of "the dark, saturnine, and dogged atheism of Germany" for "the light, volatile atheism of France"—that is, of "the atheism of Protestantism" for "the atheism of Popery." Now, "Popery believes in a Trinity, a Redeemer, and a miraculous power; the Protestantism of Germany is perverted into a neology, which denies or explains away them all." Therefore, it is very improbable that the Germans will be permitted to succeed in the long run. Indeed—the pamphlet is dated September 1st—the French Emperor, we learn, purposely drew the German armies into the heart of France, with the intention of falling upon them and crushing them at one blow. Germany "has not a shilling, an ounce of provisions, nor a fighting man which has not been pressed into this war. Therefore, if Germany fail in this one effort, she has nothing to fall back upon—she will be utterly exhausted; while France has not yet exerted one-half of her own strength. The consequences is obvious: Germany will be prostrate, and France will be the arbitress of Europe." Finally, we read in a P.S.—"The Germans are now calling out the Landsturm—their Last man!" So, we shall yet be spared the "light, volatile atheism" of France—a delightful reflection, had not the events of the war, since "The Last Vials" were poured out, somewhat falsified the seer's predictions. Well, we must console ourselves with the prospect of atheism of some sort—a consolation, however, with which most of us could dispense.—*Englishman.*

VANDERBILT "DONE."

THE New *York Tribune* tells a good story of American railway competition. Messrs. Gould and Fisk, who manage the affairs of the Erie Railway, lately reduced their cattle rates very largely, which induced Commodore Vanderbilt, who rules the competing Central Railway, to reduce his through rates to New York from 160 dollars to 40 dollars for a cattle van. The Erie then made a further reduction, on which the Commodore, not to be beaten, lowered his rates to the nominal sum of one dollar a van for the whole distance. This was what Messrs. Gould and Fisk wanted, and they immediately purchased large quantities of live-stock, and sent them by the rival line at this ridiculously small rate. They succeeded in sending 6,000 head of cattle to New York in this way before the trick was found out, and as they refrained from sending any cattle over their own line except for their regular customers, they managed to reap a handsome profit from the transaction. It is not often that the Commodore, who is the Railway King of America, has been beaten with his own weapons.

INDIAN ITEMS.

MR. F. G. TEAL left Calcutta, on Saturday, to join the expedition for laying the telegraphic cable between Madras and Singapore.—*Indian Daily News, Nov.* 1.

FALSIFYING A COPY OF A JUDGMENT.

It appears that the announcement, that Mr. H. LeMaistre had been committed to the High Court for trial, was only premature after all. Captain Chatterton, J. P., has, as we now learn on good authority, committed him on a charge of falsifying the copy of a judgment of the Court, with a view to injure the reputation of Mr. Porter, and thereby committing forgery.—*Pioneer.*

SHOOTING MATCH, SIMLA AND CALCUTTA.

In the Match for a Silver Cup, shot off between the Simla and Calcutta Volunteers on the 29th ultimo, Simla lost by five (5) points; the scores being Calcutta 352 and Simla 347. The return match will come off shortly. The position of their range is said to be disadvantageous to Simla. Firing from an elevation, with a current across, is very different to firing on a dead level.—*Pioneer.*

CHITTAGONG.

The trade of Chittagong would be even greater than it is were it not for the illicit export that takes place from the Naaf. This ruin is the boundary between Arracan and Chittagong, and belonging thus to both districts, it has been looked after by neither. Only recently it was discovered that country ships are in the habit of using it as a port, paying no dues and careless of the prohibitions and penalties of the law. This will be put a stop to speedily.—*Pioneer.*

LEGISLATION FOR THE ELEPHANTS.

The Government of India has given an opinion, that the propriety of legislating to prevent the wanton destruction of elephants is fully established; but it is said the legislation is to be local and not imperial. The cow is, we all know, sacred in the eyes of a Hindu. Probably this is the reason why cattle trespass is to be taken up in the Governor-General' Council, while elephants, big as they are, are disposed of locally. Refined political distinction!—*Pioneer.*

PROGRESS.

Education in the Cooch Behar State seems to be making wonderful strides under Colonel Haughton's auspices. In 1864 there was but one school in the State with a mere nominal attendance. In 1866-67 there were seven, with an average attendance of 151 pupils. In 1869, there were 55 schools, with 2,049 pupils on the rolls, and an average attendance of 1,280: six of these are schools for girls. An inspector has been appointed, paid from the funds of the Raj, and the late Principal of the Doveton College has accepted the office.—*Pioneer.*

SHIPMENT UNDER THE VAGRANCY ACT.

We understand that arrangements have been made for the shipment to Australia of three more inmates of the Strangers' Home. The names of the vagrants are A. Bruce, F. Ellwood and G. Murray. We observe that the man O'Dever who was not long ago arrested as a deserter and handed over to the military authorities, having been discharged on the ground that he was unfit for further military service, has returned to his loafing pursuits. We wonder that the man should have been discharged, it being well known that he had no prospect before him of being able to obtain any employment. He is the terror of many families, being most insolent in his demands, and ought to be deported before he commits any violence or mischief.—*Madras Times*, Oct, 31st.

A GERMAN SAVANT.

The Government of India has it in contemplation to publish a *Handbook of the Forest Flora of Burma*. The task of compiling such a work will probably be entrusted to Herr Kurz, the learned and enthusiastic curator of the herbarium of the Botanical Gardens, Calcutta. This gentleman, who is well acquainted with English, French, Dutch, Italian, Latin, Greek and Malay, besides his native German, is one of those *savans* to whom science is everything and pay a mere secondary consideration. He serves the Government at present on the salary of a good European gardener, and rather than not be allowed to compile the handbook of Burmese Flora, he would do that work for nothing at all. The good old Company knew well how to reward service of this kind, and we trust Lord Mayo's government will, with a liberal soul, devise liberal things in such a case.—*Pioneer.*

COORG.

From the Coorg administration report we learn that both at high and low elevations the tea plant thrives in that State. On many of the coffee plantations it has been tried experimentally, and almost invariably with the greatest success. A planter mentions one instance where his coffee trees were destroyed by the excessive rain and cold, while some experimental tea plants were not in the least injured. In the warm valleys of Yedanakaal, at an elevation of only 2,000 feet, and again in cold elevated portions of the Surlabi Muthuad range, these experiments have been conducted with the most satisfactory results. Our tea planters never cease to complain of the scarcity of land in some places and the scarcity of labour in others. At the risk of discreditting their favourite grievance, we may suggest that in Coorg they would suffer under neither disadvantages.—*Pioneer.*

FUEL FOR RAILWAY PURPOSES.

The Government of India recently addressed that of Madras, urging the necessity of procuring a cheap supply of fuel for railway purposes. The extensive discoveries of coal lately made on both banks of the Wurda, near Chanda, furnish the Supreme Government with a text. It is calculated that on the Nagpore branch alone the substitution of Chanda for English coal will effect a saving of £15,000 per annum. This instance sufficiently serves to show the immense importance, economically, of becoming independent of an English supply of coal. Year after year wood fuel is necessarily becoming scarcer and dearer, so that the question of fuel for domestic, as well as railway purposes, is pressing itself more urgently upon our attention. The Madras Government, we are glad to learn, is fully alive to the importance of improving our communications with the coal districts, and intends to push on the surveys of the branch railways, at present contemplated, without delay.—*Pioneer.*

CHEVERS' MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the long-expected third edition of Dr. Norman Chevers' Medical Jurisprudence for India. It is a massive volume of 861 large and closely printed pages, and the additions that have been made to the previous editions will justify the delay in its appearance. The first edition dates, if we remember rightly, some sixteen or seventeen years ago, and was so fortunate as to be one of the few books which the Marquis of Dalhousie found time, amid the perplexities and anxieties of his political combinations, to read. In 1854 that Governor-General officially addressed Dr. Chevers, and requested him to bring out a second edition, but the six or seven hundred copies then struck off were immediately absorbed, and for the last ten years the book has been out of print, and only to be picked up by a piece of good fortune, and often at an exhorbitant price. It is a work that ought to be in every judicial and medical officer's hands, and the public owes a debt not only to the author but to the enterprising Calcutta publishers for the noble volume now before us. It is currently reported that Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co. have paid Dr. Chevers eight thousand rupees for bringing out this new edition—a sum unprecedented in the history of Indian publishing, but by no means excessive, when it is remembered that the work represents close on a quarter of a century's labour by, probably, the most eminent sanitary authority and medical jurisconsult that the Indian service has yet produced.—*Pioneer.*

A ZEALOUS AMATEUR.

Mr. J. H. Ravenshaw, well known as an amateur photographer of merit, utilised his leisure, during a four years' incumbency of the Magistracy of Maldah, in taking negatives of every ruin at Gour, from every point of view and at every season. For months he had 200 men cutting away the jungle to enable him to get at the more over-grown portions, and the result is a grand collection of 190 negatives 10 inches by 8, and about 250 stereoscopic negatives. In addition to this he has ground-plans of all the principal buidings drawn to scale, with copies in original, and translations of every inscription extant. He has also compiled a complete history of the city, from the remotest ages, from native manuscripts and personal enquiries. All this he offers as a gift to Government, if it will publish a selection of the photographs in a complete form and give him fifty copies of the book for distribution among his friends. We trust that no miserable parsimony will interfere to prevent acceptance of this munificent offer. The ruins will soon be things of the past, for the zemindars are disposing of Ancient Gour in lots as old bricks, and no trace will presently remain of the most interesting archæological relics of Bengal. We hope, for the sake of everybody, that Mr. Chapman has a weakness for ruins. We should wish indeed to see a more adequate remuneration given to Mr. Ravenshaw than he claims. Had he been a writer, as well as a photographer, able to throw in political high and shade in pen and ink, he would no doubt be made a Sanitary Commissioner somewhere, or be pelted with rupees, whether he liked it or not—at least that would have been his fate in reigns gone by. Times may have changed.—*Pioneer.*

SIMLA.

25TH OCTOBER.—The Scaly murder case was tried in the Deputy Commissioner's Cutcherry at 2 P.M. yesterday; Captain Wood, in the absence of Major Parsons, officiating. The prisoner, George Reid, was brought into the Court in a jampaun. From the evidence adduced it appeared that George Reid, the accused, W. J. Reid, his cousin, and Mr. and Mrs. Scaly, resided in the same house situated near the Post Office. Dharoo, a *mehter* employed on the premises, was the first to discover the murder. Hearing a noise he looked into a room, on the upper story, from the verandah, and saw Mrs. Scaly lying apparently dead on the bed, and in another room, on the same flat, George Reid lying wounded on a *charpoy*. He (Dharoo) gave the alarm to W. J. Reid who was in the lower verandah at the time, and he (W. J. Reid) from fright, instantly fled to a neighbour's house and told the terrible tidings. Mr. Hill, an apothecary, was sent for, who went to the house and saw the deceased. He at once despatched a messenger to Dr. Thorpe and another to Mr. Fairhall, the kotwal. Dr. Thorpe deposed that Mrs. Scaly's death had been caused by a violent blow, or blows, inflicted with a sword (a sword was close by, stained with fresh blood spots), severing a portion of the scalp, a piece of which he picked up off the floor. Dr. Thorpe also examined the prisoner's wound from which he extracted a bullet. The Court closed the examination at 5 P.M. yesterday, to be resumed, however, to-day.

Mr. W. G. Ludlam, High Court pleader, and Mr. Aratoon, attorney-at-law, have been retained for the defence.

The report of the murder, previous to the examination yesterday, ran to the effect that an improper intimacy existed between the accused and the deceased; that both were under the influence of liquor the day of the murder; that the deceased was in prisoner's room; that he, provoked and maddened with drink, killed her with an enfield rifle-sword, and then subsequently placed the muzzle of the rifle under his arm, loosened the trigger with his toe, the bullet lodging, which took an oblique direction, in his chest. Reid had no mother or sister in Simla, which confirms your allusion to the tragedy in your issue of the 27th.

Daily departures to the plains during the current month has left Simla in comparative solitude, just the very time too when the climate here is probably unsurpassed for perfection by any other in the world, and when those who are obliged to leave would most appreciate Simla, but *needs must* when, sir! *three-and-one-eighth* drives!

A petition has been sent to Government by a large section of the community to allow our popular Judge of the Small Cause Court, Mr. W. P. Woodward, to remain another year in Simla, which well-deserved concession, it is hoped, will be granted.

The last of the season's festivities terminated a few days ago in a dinner to Mr. C. E. Dove, given by several of his friends and admirers. A more popular gentleman than Mr. Dove it would be difficult to find in the Bengal Presidency. Mr. Dove, after thirty odd years' service, intends retiring to England in March next on his well-earned pension.—*Pioneer.*

THE STORY OF THE RAMAYANA, IN FOUR CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER III.—RAMA'S WANDERINGS AND THE ABDUCTION OF SEETA.

AND after a while Rama left Valmiki, travelling southward, and passed the hermitage of Atri, and his sister Augasya, whom the gods love, and whose prayers were always granted—until he entered the jungles of Dandaka, haunted by the loathly Rakshacas. Here the brothers fought with Viradha, the great demon, as huge as a mountain-top, and because he was immortal and could not die they buried him in the earth. And then they went on to the hermitage of Sarabhunga—for whom Indra was waiting to take into heaven—and here Rama took a vow to defend the sages against the man-eating giants, and from here they came to Ramtek, where is the mysterious lake, at the bottom of which live the sage Mandakarni and the five beautiful Apsaras whom Indra sent to tempt him, as Indra feared that by his piety Mandakarni would dispute the god-head. Leaving Ramtek they wandered for ten years in the Jungles, living on the flesh of the wild deer and on the fruits that hung upon the trees, and then they travelled southward to the mountains that run into the Western Sea, and came to the retreat of the brother of that Agastya, who in old times men said had swallowed the wicked Vatapi in the form of a ram, and had killed the wicked Wala with the arrows of Indra, and that Agastya, who in his hollowed palm had seen the tortoise and the fish when he drank up the full ocean in a handful of water; and here the hermit came out to worship Rama and gave to him the bow of Vishnu and the arrow of Brahma which never missed its mark and always returned to the bow-string, besides two quivers, which could not be emptied of shafts, and Indra's coat of mail. And Rama took them and went on to Panchavati, where he made an alliance with Jatayagus, the chief of the Vultures, and son of Garura, the Eagle king, on whom Indra rides to battle, and with the female forest fiends, the women of the Rakshacas, and when their leader saw Rama's god-like beauty she loved him, and changing her monstrous shape to the form of a lovely maiden tried to tempt the hero from Seeta, with the slender waist, and to live with her in the dark damp forests of Dandaka. But Rama refused, for he was true to Seeta his wife upon earth, and would have eaten Seeta, but Lakshmana, ever ready, smote her with a great club, and she fled screaming like an elephant that has seen a tiger, to her terrible brother, Khara, the Rakshacas.

And Khara sent fourteen of his fiercest demons to fetch Rama, and though they fought with him, they never returned. Then Khara got ready his army of fourteen thousand warriors, all of them giants of fearful shapes, and led them, riding in his black crystal chariot with shafts of onyx, against Rama. And like water rushing between two rocks was the sound of their passage through the jungles, the rain fell down in water meeting a golden sand-bar recoils, curling upon itself, so when they saw Rama standing by the slain, the whole army stopped with one foot drawn back, and their elephants wheeled round in terror, for Rama, standing in the middle plain, showed like a pillar of burnished gold, taking the sun on every point of his armour; and the jackal and the clamorous jackal came from all the corners of the sky and earth, when they heard the twanging of Rama's golden bow. And Khara pressed through the army, and the giants awoke from their trance and rushed towards the hero, who took their great arrows on his broad chest, and fell to pain, for he was a god. But at last he grew wrath, and grasped his bow, till it bent to a circle, and smote the loathly army with his headed shafts. Chariots were shivered, and, like water through the fingers of a man's hand, ran the blood of the giants between the tree trunks, and, like rafts or arrows, the swirled past, carrying along the limbs of horses and men. And Rama, never-tiring, kept on fitting golden arrows to his bow-string, and every arrow slew like a living hand, turning back to the quiver. Three times the sun rose upon the falling giants, and three times it set, leaving Rama dealing death, but when it rose again it was only to scare the full-gorged jackals from the dead, for before the moon was above the hill-tops, the screaming giants were all lying in the levelled jungle, and Khara in his chariot alone stood upright on the blood-sick plain.

Then Khara, in his great agony, for he was sorely wounded, sent his voice wailing over the hill-tops, crying to his brother for help, but though the sound shook the palace gates of Lanka, Ravana did not think it was the cry of the dying Khara, and before the echoes were tired of repeating the terrible sound, Khara gathered the reins of his horses together, and flashed upon Rama, but in mid-air the son of Dasarath met him with a resistless bolt, which crashed through the chariot, and when he reached the ground no one could have shown where Khara lay. And then Rama went back to Seeta.

Now when the shadow of the hill was lying along to the eastward, a wounded giant rose up from among the heaped dead, and buffeting the greedy birds that crowded round him, toiled across the wide plain and southward through jungles of spiked aloe, and across swift rivers and steep hills till he reached the sea, and then the guardians of Lanka saw him and carried him across to the Island kingdom of Ranny hours a-day; so much repetition of familiar duties, day by day, hour by hour, with the unvarying punctuality of a chronometer. The thing drives the soul out of the man, and leaves him, after so many years service, a "grognard" of the Trochu type. Rakshacas, the minute but the more considerable objections to standing armies we cannot now speak; nor can we pause to qualify as we could wish our general condemnation of the system by pointing out how in practice many of these defects are frequently softened and redeemed by good qualities, which, however, are abnormal to the system rather than its natural products. That the tendency of standing armies is in the direction which we have indicated, that the term "old soldier," although capable of an honourable interpretation, has also passed into an expression of opposite significance, will be generally admitted; and it is necessarily with these broad aspects of the question, rather than with its exceptional details, that we are for the moment concerned.

One last and most important objection to the standing army system remains to be noticed. A force of this sort offers a standing temptation to the economical reformer. Much pondering on the extravagance of the system during a long peace rarely fails, under a Parliamentary Government, to lead to some reduction of the force. The defects of the system become aggravated in proportion to th absence of any useful results. The nation frets over a large body of vigorous men maintained in almost absolute idleness at the country's expense. The soldier is the one person in the nation to whom time is absolutely of no value. It is difficult for him to get through his day, and he is kept on year after year in waiting—hardly in preparation—for the war which does not come. And so, in a moment of easy economy, the country lops off a limb of the force. For no cause, but from a spirit of impatience, a sacrifice of so many soldiers is demanded; 20,000 trained soldiers are struck off the strength of our defensive forces, and the payments of so many years are thrown away. In a moment of panic, on the other hand, the army is increased, equally capriciously, equally suddenly, and at great cost. And this liability of a standing army to be reduced or increased according to the unreasoning temper of the moment must be coupled with the important fact that, while the reductions do at once sensibly reduce our military power, the augmentations of the army do not so immediately increase it. In the one case we lose trained soldiers; in the other case we gain only raw recruits, while the money saved and expended in the two cases is in an inverse ratio to our loss and gain of military strength.

The opposite system to this is that of Reserve armies. By a Reserve army we understand a force which is in much closer and more actual correspondence with the life of the nation than a standing army can ever be—a force which rests upon the principles of short service small effective cadres, and large effective reserves. Such a force aims at passing as many men as possible through a military training, returning them as soon as that training is complete to the civilian life of the nation. The strength of the force lies in its reserves and its power of ready expansion. Instead of maintaining large bodies of men in idleness, ready against an emergency which may not often arise, the system which we are describing keeps as few men as possible on full pay, and those only for such a period of service as is absolutely necessary; while it endeavours to keep as large a number of trained soldiers as possible at hand, on reduced pay, occupied with other duties, but with a liability to active military service, and capable of undertaking it when the moment for action arrives. The Reserve army is in direct and hard contrast to the Standing army. Instead of long service, we have short service; instead of having all our men in the ranks, we have the greater part of them in the reserves; instead of reserves more or less untrained, or absolutely non-existent, we have reserves which are thoroughly efficient; instead of a small force, we have a large one; instead of the heavy expenditure entailed in maintaining so many soldiers in idleness, we have a comparatively light expenditure devoted to the active and unceasing production of trained soldiers, and to the payment of moderate retaining fees to those men whose military education is complete; instead of a force which stands aloof from the life of the nation, we have a force which dovetails into the national existence, which is linked to it by innumerable personal connexions, and of which the material interests correspond with those of the nation at large. It is on this last account—to which the other considerations which govern the formation of such a force all converge—that the Reserve army system is generally designated by the name National Army; and where the basis of the organization is broad enough, we have an Armed Nation. But the three things are fundamentally the same and only represent embodiments of the same idea in different degrees of expansion. The Armed Nation is only a Reserve Army on a gigantic scale. It seems to us preferable to speak of the system which is required for this country as a Reserve army because, as compared with the development which the system receives elsewhere, our wants are moderate. It is unnecessary to impose upon every British male citizen a liability to military service, because such an arrangement would give us a force far more numerous than we could possibly want. At the same time it is desirable so to organize our defensive forces that they shall have as far as practicable a national character, and be recruited from other and higher sources than those to which we have hitherto applied. Our conception, then, of a military force for the defence of this country, while it stops far short of a nation in arms, embodies the same fundamental ideas. It reaches to the creation of a numerous trained reserve of citizen soldiers, who would constitute a national force in the sense of representing the various classes of which the nation is composed, and whose interests, like those of any other industry, would be identical with those of the nation at large.

The bare recital of the essential conditions of existence of such a force, as contrasted with those of a standing army, constitutes in fact the strongest recommendation of the system. That a given sum of money will maintain a larger number of soldiers on reserve pay than it will on full pay does not admit of dispute. That the military efficiency of such a force may be at least equal to that of a standing army—if in the long run it be not even superior—the experience of the wars of 1866 and 1870 conclusively teaches us. That the system taxes less severely the industrial and productive resources of the country seems to us sufficiently clear.

To these obvious advantages may be added the following:—A Reserve army is not liable to be affected by the hot and cold fits of alternate panic and economy to which every country appears to be more or less subject. When, a few years ago, propositions for a general European disarmament were made, Count Bismarck is said to have replied that the national military system of Prussia was so different from that of France as to render any corresponding movement towards disarmament on the part of Prussia impossible; and it may further be noticed that the Reserve army system was actually created at a time when Prussia was in a condition of nominal and enforced disarmament. The standing military force of the nation was limited by Napoleon after Jena to 42,000 men, and it was under the pressure of this emergency that Scharnhorst suggested the system which has since borne such fruitful results. The immediate disarmament of a Reserve army is no more possible than is its immediate creation or sudden expansion; and this consideration appears to us to furnish one of the most important recommendations of the system. A Reserve army is essentially peaceful as compared with a Standing army. The latter is naturally anxious for military occupation; the former finds its normal occupation in other pursuits. The very existence to a system under which the outbreak of a war takes from their homes a great part of the breadwinners of the nation naturally renders the nation less disposed to undertake wars wantonly or without full cause. In short, the interests of the Standing army may be said to point in the direction of war; those of the Reserve army may be said to point in the direction of peace. But when the latter force is applied, it acts upon a fulcrum which is wanting to the former. The Reserve army system, again, is not favourable to wars of conquest and occupation; it is on the face of it a defensive rather than an offensive organism. On the other hand, the very constitution of the force imposes upon it the necessity of striking, when it does strike, decisively, and of pushing affairs to a swift conclusion. The application of the system at the hands of the Prussians, and their determination to exact terms which will in their opinion afford a guarantee for a permanent peace, are examples in point. Nothing could illustrate this better than Count Bismarck's statement that the position of Prussia was that of a father of a family who is challenged to fight a duel, and who at last, finding the provocation intolerable, insists only on one condition—that the contest shall be decisive. One other important advantage of the system can hardly be stated better than in General Trochu's words:—"Une armée qui se renouvelle ainsi périodiquement, en recevant dans son sein une portion notable de la meilleure population du pays, et en lui rendant en échange chaque année un contingent de soldats libérés . . . est un puissant instrument de moralisation publique."

If the comparison which we have drawn between the Standing and Reserve army systems be just, and if it be also true that this country requires for home defence a numerically powerful, efficient, and well-organized force, it follows that the Reserve army system is the best calculated to satisfy our home requirements. But at this point the consideration is pressed upon us that England must also have a force for service in India and distant colonies; and for such purposes a short service army is obviously unsuited. The question then arises, Shall we maintain two armies—one on the Reserve national system, for home defence and Continental wars; the other on the long service system, for permanent foreign service? or shall we attempt, and, if so, how, to effect such a combination of the two systems as will satisfy at once our home and our foreign requirements? The answer to this question must be reserved for another occasion.

ARMY ORGANIZATION.

(*Saturday Review*, Oct. 8.)

III.

WHEN we have recognised the requirements of the country in the matter of national defence, the practical question arises, How are those requirements to be

trustworthy and the most intense. They often make the mistake of confounding the show with the substance, of trusting to pictorial expression rather than to solid facts. And they often make the mistake of cloying their husbands with personal half-childish caresses which were all very well in the early days, but which become tiresome as time goes on and the gravity of life deepens. And then, when the man either quietly keeps them off or more brusquely repels them, they are hurt and miserable, and think the whole happiness of their lives is dead, and all that makes marriage beautiful at an end. What is to be done to balance things evenly in this unequal world of sex? What, indeed, is to be done at any time to reconcile strength with weakness, and to give each its due? One thing at least is sure. The more thoroughly women learn the true nature of men, the fewer mistakes they will make, and the less unhappiness they will create for themselves; and the more patient men are with the hysteric excitability, the restless craving, which nature, for some purpose at present unknown, has made the special temperament of women, the fewer *femmes incomprises* there will be in married homes, and the larger the chance of married happiness. All one's theories of domestic life come down at last to the give and take system, to bearing and forbearing, and meeting half way idiosyncrasies which one does not personally share.

THE GERMAN VIEW OF ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

(*Saturday Review*, Oct. 8.)

We are not going to try to foretell what will be the issue of the present war with regard to those border provinces which Germany at this moment seems to have made up her mind to hold, and which France at least professes to have no less fully made up her mind not to give up. Neither are we going to say what, on any abstract principle, ought to be the issue, because nothing is more unlikely than that the strife should be ended by either side submitting to an abstract principle of any kind. But it is just as well that people should fully understand that side of the case which, with regard at least to the question of territorial cession, seems just now to be the less popular. Many people, even people who have on the whole taken the German side, are beginning to cry out at the German claims on those lands which, changed by French lips into Alsace and Lorraine, still keep on German lips their older names of Elsass and Lothringen. The claim is spoken of as if it were something strange and monstrous, something of which the like had never been heard of before. Other people know better than this; they know that, if Germany seizes Elsass and Lothringen, or a slice of French territory much greater than Elsass and Lothringen, Germany will simply be doing what all conquering States have done since wars began among men. But they argue that Germany ought now to set a grand example, that she ought to begin a new era in which cessions of territory shall no longer be heard of. We are told that we must not now-a-days have another Vienna Congress, in which "souls" shall be handed about from master to master without any regard to the wishes of the souls themselves. We are further told that the annexation of these provinces would be no gain to Germany, but rather a loss; that, as it is not just, so neither is it profitable, to reign over unwilling subjects; that by exacting a cession of territory a wound would be inflicted on France which would rankle in the national breast till some form of vengeance has been taken; that, in short, Germany, by demanding the cession of these provinces as a condition of peace, would in fact be sowing the dragon's teeth for another war.

Now we should suppose that no thoughtful German or partisan of Germany would deny that in some of these arguments there is no lack of strength. Whether we believe all the stories of conversations with Count Bismarck or not, we may be sure that the last at any rate of these arguments has been and will be carefully weighed by German statesmen before the final decision is come to. That will be done which to certain very clear heads may seem to be most likely to lead to the lasting benefit of Germany. Meanwhile it may be well to try to put ourselves into the position of an ordinary well-informed German, and to see how the question is likely to appear to him.

First of all, it is as well to remember that Germans do not, like ourselves, live in an island. The fact of our living in an island makes it somewhat hard for us thoroughly to understand the case of continental nations with regard to the purely artificial barriers which often separate them. Because Great Britain is something with a real physical being, with boundaries which cannot be changed except by the act of God, we are apt often quite unwittingly to look on France or Germany, or any other continental country, as something which is equally unchangeable in the nature of things, and whose boundaries it is as unnatural to enlarge or to contract as it would be to enlarge or to contract the boundaries of Great Britian. Secondly, we should remember that Germans, as a rule, understand the past history best of their own and of other countries very much better than either Frenchmen or Englishmen do. There are a great number of points which have no small bearing on the present case, about which an Englishman generally knows nothing at all, about which a Frenchman is positively taught falsehood, but which every well educated German understands thoroughly. The Frenchman certainly believe that there is some special sanctity about his own country and nation which gives it privileges above all other countries and nations. It is in the eternal fitness of things that the French frontier should always go forward and never go back; that France should always dismember other states if possible, but that she should never be dismembered herself; that on every accession of power by a neighbour she must in common justice receive a compensating increase of territory, but that it is something wicked and preposterous for even a conqueror encamped on French soil to think of keeping any portion of his conquests. It seems to him perfectly right that France should, even without provocation, invade other countries and besiege their capitals, but that a foreign army should, even in strict self-defence, invade France and besiege her capital, seems to him not merely the adverse fortune of war, but something monstrous, unnatural, and sacrilegious. The Frenchman hopes still to see the Prussian line in the lieves it himself, and till the Englishman half believes it also. The Englishman of himself unconsciously fancies France to be, not an arbitrary space on the map, but something as eternally traced by the hand of nature as his own island. He is fully prepared to think it something contrary to nature for like France of the map, like the Great Britain of the map, to grow smaller. And when he has been duly lectured by the Frenchman on natural boundaries, he half believes that the occupation of the west side of the Rhine by some Power other than France is something analogous to the occupation of the west side of the German Ocean by some Power other than England. Furthermore he gets a confused idea that a compact and united France is something which has existed from all eternity, while a compact and united Germany is a dream of yesterday, which perhaps first came into men's heads at Frankfort in 1848. Altogether he gets, wittingly or unwittingly, a kind of vague impression that the annexation of French territory by Germany is a process of a much more dreadful kind than the annexation of German territory by France.

Now the German has a very different tale to tell. In his eyes France is very far from being a holy and unchangeable thing which has existed, or ought to have existed, from all eternity. It is simply that extent of territory which the Dukes, Kings, Commonwealths, and Tyrants of Paris have, in one age or another, contrived to win and keep. If he choses to speak of France as a revolted province of Germany, he will not be speaking without authority. "Le regno secessit Gallia nostro" is a very old saying indeed. If he is unevil enough to speak of a large part of existed France as made up of the stealings of the last six hundred years, he will be saying what the historian cannot take upon himself to deny. Instead of allowing that France has any natural and eternal boundaries, he knows that the boundaries of France are of all boundaries the most fluctuating. He knows that there was a time when Strasburg and Metz, when Lyons and Marseilles, were not yet French. He knows that there was a time when Hamburg and Lübeck, when Rome and Trieste, were French, so far as French occupation could make them so. If he is tempted to think that the French occupation has ceased in the one case, there may perhaps be no eternal law forbidding French occupation to cease in the other. He sees that all the acquisitions of France have been made at the expense of the Empire of which Germany was once the head, that a large portion of them has been made at the expense of the German Kingdom itself. When this war began, he saw within the French territory towns and districts which once were part of Germany, which still bear German names, and whose inhabitants still speak the German tongue. He saw one noble German city, the site of one of the great master-pieces of German art, held by France by virtue of an impudent robbery committed by a French King in a time of perfect peace. He saw mile after mile of the shore of the German stream turned into a French province and strengthened with fortresses directed as a menace against Germany. He knows, moreover, that other Germanland, that the whole length of the German river, had been marked out as the next spoil, and that in this very war he is simply beating back those who would have seized them. He sees, in short, in France simply a constant, restless, insatiable aggressor on every German land. At last the tables are turned. Instead of the Frenchman being encamped on German soil, the German is encamped on French soil. What then are likely to be his feelings? Is it not likely and indeed very natural if he gave way to feeling of pure vengeance, if he deemed that the time was at last come when he might do by his enemy as his enemy had so often done by him. Such feelings might be unchristian, unjust, impolitic, but they would certainly not be unnatural. If the conqueror were to disarm the conquered land according to no law but his own pleasure, he would be simply doing after the manner of conquerors. To declare Rouen and Bordeaux to be incorporated with Germany would not be more violent, more contrary to nature, than it was to declare Hamburg and Lübeck to be incorporated with France. It is worth bearing in mind that the furthest extremity of vengeance on conquered France would be simple retaliation, would be simply doing what conquerors have done over and over again upon incomparably slighter provocation. It might be easy to argue that in dealing with a State which has spent a life of aggression for the last six hundred years, the only way to hinder future aggressions is to crush it once and for ever. Is there anything wonderful or blameable if German statesmen demand such a cession of fortresses, such a rectification of frontier, as may defend Germany at least for a while from the attacks of her restless neighbour? Is it anything wonderful or blameable if German popular feeling goes a step further, and, taking a more purely historical and sentimental view, demands that a power whose eyes are so ceaselessly set upon German lands shall be made to give up every inch of German land which it has still within its grasp?

And here it will be as well to notice how strictly the views of liberal and well informed Germans, as distinguished from the possible views of either statesmen or soldiers, confine themselves to the districts which are still German in speech. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, for instance, takes infinite pains to make its leaders distinguish between *Deutschlothringen* and *Welschlothringen* between that part—much the smaller part—of the Duchy which still keeps to its German speech, and that part which has become thoroughly French in speech as well as in allegiance. Elsass and *Deutschlothringen* must be kept, but the notion of keeping *Welschlothringen* is cast aside with a sort of horror. Statesmen and soldiers may settle as they will about the fortress of Metz; but Germany, as Germany, simply claims so much territory as still remains German, and not an inch beyond. Strasburg is won, and he must be a sanguine Frenchman indeed who hopes to get it back again. And with Strasburg the more enlightened feeling in Germany demands all that, like Strasburg, is still German, and rejects anything that is not. That a large body of German opinion carefully insists on this distinction at least shows that the conclusion which its supports, whether sound or unsound in itself, is a conclusion based on argument and reflection, and is not the mere instinct of insatiable conquerors.

The obvious answers which a neutral may be expected to make to any form of the claim have been already hinted at. They chiefly amount to this. The people of the districts proposed to be annexed do not desire annexation. Even where they are German in speech and origin, they have long become French in feeling, and altogether abhor the notion of separation from France. Their annexation would therefore be in itself unjust. And it would also be impolitic. No strength can be gained by the acquisition of unwilling subjects, and France would be so embittered by the dismemberment that she would never cease from efforts to regain the lost provinces, and a succession of wars would be the probable result.

To arguments of this kind the German would probably answer that the right of the people to choose their own government, and not to be transferred from one government to another against their will, though a good general rule, cannot be held, and is not held, to apply in all cases. He might possibly ask whether all of those who use this argument against him would be willing to trust the connexion between Great Britain and Iraland to a universal ballot of Irishmen. He might go on to ask whether some of his opponents did not deny the right of the Confederate States of America to choose their government for themselves. If the safety of Germany, which would perhaps add of Europe—calls for the cession of the whole or any part of Elsass or Lothringen, he would argue that the wishes of the inhabitants cannot be allowed to stand in the way of the safety of Germany. These arguments, these retorts, may be sound or may be unsound; but they are so obvious that they are sure to be made. The German might go on to argue that the unwillingness of the people of these provinces would not be very long-lived; that, if they turned easily from Germans into Frenchmen, they would still more easily be turned back from Frenchmen into Germans, and that the next generation would be good Germans born. He might also perhaps argue that the times are now very different from the times when France annexed them. It might well be that the district which in the seventeenth century was transferred from the rule of some petty German prince to that of the great French monarchy may very well have immediately gained by the change, but that for the times and district to be transferred back again, not to the rule of any petty German prince, but to form part of the great German nation, with its mighty future before it, was again yet more incontestable. As to the alleged bitterness which the dismemberment would leave behind in its wake, he would answer that France, as it is, will be so embittered by mere want of success, by the crushing of her schemes of aggrandizement and by the invasion of her territory, that the increase of bitterness caused by the dismemberment would not be perceptible. Moreover one alleged object of the dismemberment is, by giving Germany a stronger frontier, to do something to secure her against the effects of the bitterness which the present war cannot fail to leave behind it in any case. Such arguments as these may not convince neutrals, they certainly will not convince Frenchmen; but it is as well to bear in mind that Germany has arguments on her side, arguments alike historical, sentimental, and politic. And it implies no approval of annexation to bear in mind, what is beginning to be forgotten, that the most that Germany threatens to do in her war of defence has at any rate more to be said for it than the least of what France threatened to do in her war of aggression.

WHY SHOULD PARIS BE DEFENDED?

(*Economist*, Oct. 8.)

Every wise and feeling man must sympathise with the saiseries of the Government of France. No rulers have ever, perhaps, been in a position of so much difficulty with so little responsibility. They were not responsible for the war, for they alone, amongst Parisians at least, denounced it; they are not responsible for the disastrous management, or the bad preparation for the war, since these were the consequences of that personal government of which for years they have been the settled and consistent opponents. But still on them the punishment of the war will fall most likely. They must make a lamentable peace—a peace which will sacrifice French territory, and blot French glory. Others caused the disaster, but on their names in history—and yet more in popular imagination—that disaster will be fastened. As General Wimpffen will always be said to have surrendered at Sedan merely because his name was affixed to the agreement, though he had only just arrived and had no share in the plans and errors which caused it, just so M. Jules Favre, the most consistent adversary of the Empire, will have to sign the peace which the errors of the Empire entailed on him, and will be blamed for it. People will always say,—"It was he who surrendered French territory;" and few will understand the necessity of doing so. History will be written (as M. Thiers has written it) on what is called the patriotic principle, that is, it will relieve the country from disgrace, and say "France and Paris could not hold out and been successful, if M. Favre and those who acted with him had only been wise and brave." Nor is this all; at present probably the French Government cannot make peace even if they wished. The only possible peace involves a sacrifice of territory, and though France probably would give it up for peace, as *Paris* will not. The present Government was chosen by the multitude (the gentlemen of the pavement, as Count Bismarck says), and the multitude it must obey. As yet they do not know the facts, they are too ignorant to judge of them, too wild to know them, so that the position of M. Favre and his friends is one which they are now blamed by reasonable men who do not see all the circumstances for not making peace, though they have not the power to do it; and when they do make peace they will be blamed through all ages, because its terms are such as national vanity hereafter, as much or more than now, will declare never to have been necessary.

This must be remembered, while reading M. Favre's account of his visit to Count Bismarck. He was clearly too excited to distinguish what was material from what was immaterial, or to produce a business-like document. The greater part of the discussion seems to have been justly though coolly described by Count Bismarck as a "general discussion on the characteristics of the present and former ages." And the negotiation went off at last because M. Favre would not consent to surrender a town which surrendered of itself immediately afterwards. "You forget," he said to Count Bismarck, "that you are are speaking to a Government which sacrifices a garrison which has won admiration and that of the world would be cowardice"—though at that moment the garrison rather wanted to be "sacrificed," and a few hours after "sacrificed itself." In truth, M. Favre was excited by his strange position—could not bear to comprehend what was necessary or to consent to it.

But while we compassionate the position, we are bound to reprobate the policy of the Provisional Government. Why are they now defending Paris? What is their public object? and what is their hope of attaining it? These questions must be answered plainly and clearly. No vapour of rhetoric or mist of sentiment should forbid any Frenchman from asking them.

A city may be wisely held out, it is a truism to say, when there is reasonable prospect of its being relieved. Every act of successful defence is an integral part of the national defence, and all brave men run risks in such a matter. If there seems a decent chance of relief, good soldiers and brave citizens will hold out, though the danger be great and the preponderant probability opposed. But in this case is there any rational probability that Paris can be relieved? Lying newspapers (which the Government should contradict, but does not) tell the Parisians that there is a French army now here and now there in France—sometimes at Lyons, sometimes on the Loire, sometimes at Bourges. But we know, and M. Favre knows, that there is no such army, and no chance of one—that though there are men in France out of whom an army might be made, there are no means of making an army of them. There are no sufficient artillery in France, no sufficient number of rifles, and no army organisation. Above all, at Tours, the seat of the extra-Parisian Government, there is no settled Government setting about the work. The Minister for War was an admiral; he has resigned for the moment, and an old lawyer holds the office. But this is not the way to conquer Von Moltke and the Prussians. In no part of France have any suitable persons that we know of (and the affair is too great to be hidden) sat down to count the cost and arrange the means of providing an army capable of resisting a single Prussian *corps d'armée*. The Germans have, perhaps, 300,000 men in France beside those necessary to besiege Paris—that is, 100,000 or more, exclusive of the force around Metz. What force is it *possible* France can now organise to resist an army so immense, so well equipped, and so tenacious? Since war began there has never been such an array. The hostile rising of a mere population could no more resist it than a set of loose rioters can sustain the attack of trained regiments.

And it does not appear that, for the most part, the French peasants are willing to rise against the invader. They never liked the war, they never comprehended it, and now still less do they comprehend the defeat. But they are very calm, very commonplace men, much more interested as to their little bit of land than about anything else. The cares of property have made them sensible, if they have done nothing else for them. Such men will not wildly leave their idol—their land—to follow unknown leaders, whose means are weak, whose advent is recent, and whose plan is unintelligible. The French peasantry cannot yet comprehend that the Prussians could beat, or that any one could beat, the trained army of France. But when they have comprehended it, they are sure to think, and think rightly, that those who have beaten so easily and so rapidly the army of France, will more easily and more rapidly beat all else in France.

At one time there was an idea in Paris that Bazaine could burst out of Metz, that he could take much of his army with him, that he might use that army as a nucleus for the other levies of France, and might, with all combined, deliver Paris. But even ordinary observers are now agreed that the siege of Metz is but a question of time; that Bazaine cannot cross the Prussian lines or take a man with him. If he could he would have done so long ago. And the Provisional Government know well that this is a mere dream, and that a few days sooner or later Metz will fall as Strasburg has fallen. Bazaine's army must surrender and go into Germany as MacMahon's went.

But it may be said, though it be true that there is no real chance of relief, though Paris must certainly fall, yet that the delay will be good for France, and she will have peace on better terms. But will she not have peace on *worse* terms? The Prussians will then have won every game. France will have played her last card. The Germans will be elated with the gain of Paris and angry at the loss of German lives by which that gain has been won. Will these feelings make them less harsh conquerors? Which of them will save to France even an acre of Alsace or Lorraine?

As then there is no chance of relief for Paris, and no use in defending Paris without a prospect of relief, why should it be defended? M. Favre will say,—"Because its inhabitants are Frenchmen," and Frenchmen cannot with honour cede territory or surrender their capital. But the French, like other nations, cannot help doing what they must. In fact they have within the century twice ceded territory and twice surrendered Paris. In this at least the Emperor Napoleon set a high example. After exposing himself with great courage in the battle, he showed the higher fortitude of surrendering after it. An empty and valueglorious man would have shrunk from surrendering 80,000 men, the greatest army that ever was surrendered. But at least this is to be said for the French Emperor that he did not hold out an untenable post—that he did not cause a needless battle for his own glory—that he did not waste human life—that he capitulated when it was right that he should capitulate.

As yet the Provisional Government are not imitating him. Their position is painful, but their errors make it worse. M. Favre told Count Bismarck that there was no longer a "populace" at Paris ready for outbreak, that there was only an "intelligent and devoted population," which would aid the defence of the city, not impede it. But surely he ought at least to tell that population the truth—he ought first to tell *himself*, what at heart he must know, that the defence is useless, and then to tell it to the people even though they stone him.

STRASBURG DURING THE SIEGE.

October 2.

A few hours of occupation by the German troops sufficed to change the aspect of affairs in this city in a very suggestive fashion. The Germans entered Strasburg as they would have entered one of their own capital cities: the same respect, the same calmness, the same helpfulness for all the past misfortunes of the town. The inhabitants soon felt this. The hostile French element, which is both large and bitter, were not only restrained by motives of prudence, but by the perhaps involuntary consideration that as events are turning, the only apparent prospect of indemnity from enormous loss, and of future security and prosperity, lies in annexation to Germany. Strasburg was immediately declared free from all requisitions. Further, large quantities of fresh meat, bread, and wine were sent into the town, and everything was supplied which could be required by the sick and wounded. It was my object immediately on reaching the town to ascertain the condition of the hospitals, and I was armed to proffer them help on the most liberal scale from the British Society's stores. But German foresight and tenderness had anticipated any external agency; and the committee of the Société de Secours of Strasburg, as well as the Prince Hohenlohe, who represented the German organization, had nothing to ask for: everything had been supplied. They took care of the names of the agents of the British Society, and if necessary will apply to them. But Germany has now for Strasburg the tenderness of a mother who greets a child wounded by involuntary maternal severity; and it would seem that she would fain monopolize the task of binding all her wounds and soothing all her sufferings. There never had been any serious want in the hospitals, any more than there had been hunger in the city; but the people were getting to the end of their resources.

Among the curiosities of the place are the back numbers of the *Courrier du Bas Rhin*, published in the city throughout the continuance of the siege, and by means of which, aided by the less trustworthy souvenirs of the inhabitants, you may live again through the horrors of the siege. In the earlier numbers one traces the conflicting feelings with which the people of Strasburg watched the beleaguering soldiers close around them. The battles of Wissembourg and Woerth brought the fight nearly home to them. Already on the ramparts they were beginning to feel the near approach of the enemy. Communications by letter and telegraph were cut off, and the surrounding villages were occupied by German troops. Then the siege begins. At first the greatest amount of harm is done by the defenders. The French destroy the roads, cut down the trees, and fire the buildings outside their lines, that the enemy may find no shelter. The Garde Mobile are "familiarized with handling cannon" by cannonading and destroying the establishment of the Bon Pasteur. In the interests of that part of the city near the Quartier St. Pierre, its rich suburb of Sellingheim is given to the flames, and the plantations of the cemetery of St. Helen's are cut down; then follows the destruction of breweries and workshops—"millions destroyed and great and lucrative industries annihilated." So far the history of the siege reads like a history of that of Paris up to this time. Then come the stern realities of bombardment. "Never will Strasburg forget the emotions of the first two weeks of August," says the writer of the local chronicle, "but last night—the night of the 18th and the morning of the 19th—has been the most terrible of all." It was the night of the first effective bombardment; the fall of the bombs, the fires they caused, the destruction, and the deaths are described in painful detail. An "eloquent lawyer" writes to the paper a letter descriptive of his terrible fright, and how he took refuge in a cellar, and did not come out till the firing was over. These become everyday incidents very soon, and no one writes about them; everybody lives in the cellar who can afford to be idle and take no part in the fight. Those who move about in the street, men, women, and children are daily killed. I have before me extracts from the civil registers of births, deaths, and marriages. The last marriage of which I find record is that of Marc-Emile Sauvanel, peintre-doreur, veuf, et Marie-Madeleine Nicola. This was on the 19th of September, about 20 days before the capitulation: the wedding music must have been martial and hoarse. On the same day were killed by shells Charles Klotz, ten years old, Marie Espinasse, aged sixty-nine years, Emile Rey, aged ten years, with eight or nine other adult citizens. Burials could not be made in the ordinary cemeteries outside the city: the Botanical Gardens were temporarily assigned for the purpose. The inhabitants were beginning to get pinched for food. On the 20th of August middle-men were prohibited from buying up meal and raising its price, and all sales were ordered to be made in open market. Nevertheless, beef rose to four francs a pound, and finally could not be had. Horseflesh was good and plentiful at half the price. Potatoes seventy francs a sack. The price of bread was fixed by authority on the 9th of September—white bread at 4½d. and black bread at 3½d. the twopound loaf. Rice was plentiful and beer and wine. Pates de foie gras do not seem to have failed, for a friend with me has brought away a pile of them to give away in presents. The oddity calls "souvenirs" of the siege."

On the last day of the siege the *Courrier* appeared on a smaller sheet, and was unusually full of horrors. As usual, the day's list of the victims of bombardment includes the names of several women and children. "The bombardment has been terrific. It seemed as if the danger could be no longer increased, and most terrible engines of war had already been used; but last night they hurled incendiary bombs of a weight previously unknown to incredible distances; they burst through even into the cellars; in one house six people were killed and twelve wounded almost simultaneously." This was the last night of the horrors. Thirty hours afterwards the troubles of Strasburg were at an end—for the present at least. The shops were being opened, the German speaking soldiers who had bombarded the town were drinking beer with the German speaking inhabitants who had suffered from the bombardment, and all Germany was afoot to seek to repair the harm it had unwillingly done.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

Writing from Tours on the 26th Sept. a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*—perhaps Mr. Sala again—narrates the following:—

Hardly had I entered Orleans when I found how inconvenient it was to visit a city in daily expectation of having to fight for its freedom. All strangers having left the town, I was naturally regarded with looks of suspicion, and made the subject of much whispering when I entered the hotel. The book in which, for the benefit of the police, travellers are required to state their name, age, place of birth, usual place of residence, and profession, was laid before me with ominous promptitude. A few minutes afterwards, when I had reached the Place Sainte-Croix, and was looking at the crowd of Garde Mobiles with one eye and the cathedral with the other, I was tapped on the shoulder by a soldier of the 8th Regiment, who, politely touching his hat, asked whether I was an Englishman. The question had been prompted, no doubt, by the sight of the "Murray" in my hand. On receiving my answer, he told me that he had visited London, and he mentioned, in passing, as Hyde Park Corner, Knightsbridge, and the Strand, with the double object, I could see, of displaying courtesy and of ascertaining whether I had spoken the truth. Monsieur had a passport, no doubt? Of course. Half apologising for putting the question, my friend added that the citizens were in such a state of alarm that foreign countries and before the Governor-General of India for the construction of cheap branches from the trunk lines in that country. The gauge of these railways may be from 6 in. to 18 in. They may be made of wood or iron, or of the two combined, and may be worked by either stationary engines or by locomotives of a form specially designed for the purpose. They have the advantage of being constructed in both construction and working, they occupy but little land and cause no severance, they may be erected with great rapidity, and, being portable, may be removed when no longer required and re-erected in another locality. Before the war commenced an offer was made to the French Government to construct one of these portable railways to supply their army with from 1,000 to 3,000 tons of ammunition and provisions per day. The work would have been undertaken by a gentleman in Paris, who, with a force of 2,500 men, would have constructed from four to five miles of railway per day, following the advance of the army into Germany. The result has, however, shown how little such a provision was needed.

* Abstract of aper read before the British Association, at Liverpool.

An Adventure with Turcos—A German soldier, in a letter from before Metz to his parents in Stuttgardt, tells the following:—"I must tell you a nice joke we had. We had been patrolling, four of us, the whole day in the neighbourhood of Far-le-Duc, and were wet to the skin. The rain was just commencing with new vigour when we saw a farmhouse in the distance, where we resolved to stand up. The house was deserted by the inhabitants, who had carried away with them all eatables. We therefore took some bread out of our knapsacks, which, with a jug of fresh water, we considered a splendid meal. All at once we heard great noise and clashing of arms, and about 100 yards from the house we saw some twelve Turcos approaching. What was to be done? Surrender? No. Run away? Neither. We were resolved to defend ourselves to the very last. Suddenly I caught sight of a double-bass which was standing in a corner. I called to my comrades to fire at the Turcos and then to attack them with the bayonet, I myself took hold of the big fiddle and began to play with might and main, making the most fearful noises. The moment the Turcos heard it they turned, threw away their rifles, and began to run, my comrades after them, and took the whole lot of them prisoners. The black devils went down on their knees, polluting, with all signs of horror, to the house in which the big fiddle was still being played. I only understood, from their talking, the word 'lion,' which showed that the fellows had taken the noise of the fiddle for the roar of a lion. We bound them together, and brought them to Bar-le-Duc; and often afterward we laughed about this capital joke."

CENTRAL RAIL RAILWAYS.

ON THE APPLICATION OF THE CENTRAL RAIL SYSTEM TO A RAILWAY IN BRAZIL, AND TO OTHER MOUNTAIN LINES; ALSO ON THE ADVANTAGES OF NARROW GAUGE RAILWAYS.*

BY J. B. FELL.

Since the opening of the Mont Cenis Railway in June 1868, other mountain lines on the centre rail system have been under consideration in differents parts of the world. One of these lines now being constructed is in Brazil. It commences at the terminus of the Canta Gallo Railway, crosses the Serra at an elevation of 3,000 ft. above the Canta Gallo line, and terminates at the town of Novo Friburgo, a distance of 20 miles. In some of its principal features this railway resembles the summit line of the Mont Cenis, the gradients for the passage of the Serra over a distance of 10 miles being principally from 1 in 20 to 1 in 12, and the curves by which the line winds round the spurs or countersfort of the mountain being, for a considerable portion of it, from 40 to 100 metres radius. The narrow gauge of 1·10 metres has also been adopted. In other features, however, there is an important difference between these two centre rail lines. The concession for the Mont Cenis was but temporary, terminating at the completion of the great tunnel, and the railway is laid on the existing public road, whereas the Canta Gallo line will be permanent, and the works will be so constructed as to be specially adapted to its requirements. It will not have to contend with the difficulties of an Alpine climate, and, profiting by the experience of two years' working on the Mont Cenis, it will have the advantage of important improvements which have been in the engines, carriages, and permanent way during that period. Consequently, the Canta Gallo and other similar lines, now being or about to be commenced, having the interest of marking an important development of the capabilities and advantages of the central rail system, as applied to the construction and working of mountain railways.

It may be useful here to record what has already been accomplished in the task of carrying railways over mountain passes, hitherto inaccessible to the locomotive, and of giving it the power of safely carrying trains of passengers and goods upon gradients and curves which would previously have been considered most perilous, and, indeed, impracticable. The Mont Cenis Railway has now been open for traffic two years and three months, and during that period the trains have run a distance of more than 200,000 miles, have carried between France and Italy over 100,000 passengers without injury to any one of them, and have affected the transport of a considerable quantity of merchandise. Since the month of September last it has carried the accelerated Indian mail, and by the service thus established the delivery of the Indian mail in London via Marseilles has been anticipated by the Brindisi and Mont Cenis route by about thirty hours. The ordinary mails between France and Italy have been carried by the Mont Cenis Railway since its opening, and one night of travelling has been cut off the journey between Paris and Turin.

Although the Mont Cenis Railway cannot be taken as a type of the best or most approved application of the centre rail system, it has had the effect of proving its mechanical practicability and safety when put to the most crucial test to which any new principle could be submitted. There have been mechanical defects in the construction of the engines which have added unnecessarily to the cost of traction, and these defects can and will be removed in the engines about to be built for the Brazilian and future centre rail lines. The cost of traction, as might be expected under the circumstances, has hitherto been high, about 3 francs per train kilometre; but there can be no doubt that with improved engines and good management the cost of traction may be reduced to 1 franc 50 cents per train kilometre. The Semmering incline in Austria furnishes an example of the economy that may be effected by improved machinery and management, the cost of locomotive power having been reduced from 2·85 francs in 1860 to 2·15 francs in 1863, 1·70 franc in 1865, and 1·49 franc in 1866. In the four new engines last built for the Mont Cenis, a considerable saving has been made in the cost of repairs by using four cylinders in place of two. By this arrangement the inside and outside mechanisms are disconnected, and any contention between the two is avoided. The adhesion, however, is not equal to the two cylinder engines, and the power is transmitted from the inside cylinders to the vertical axles by means of a train of toothed wheels. In the new engines for the Canta Gallo line it is proposed to dispense with the toothed wheels, and substitute for them a system of direct driving by connecting rods. The power of adhesion will also be considerably increased. These new engines will have the advantage of being able to run at a speed of from 20 to 30 miles an hour upon the ordinary gradients of the line, and of taking their loads up the mountain section at a diminished speed of from eight to ten miles an hour.

In an economic point of view the result of the application of the centre rail system to the Canta Gallo Railway will be as follows: The cost of construction, assuming it to be as estimated, about £300,000, would be at least doubled if made on gradients upon which ordinary engines could work. In this case the costs of traction and maintenance for a centre rail line will not be greater than for a line with ordinary gradients passing over the same country. The clear saving, therefore, effected by employing the centre rail system is at least £300,000, and the construction of a valuable line of railway has been rendered possible which would otherwise have been commercially and financially impracticable.

A somewhat similar line of railway is under consideration by the Indian Government, from the port of Karwar to Hoobleo, in the South Mahratta Country, both by way of the Arbyle and the Kyga Ghats. The distance is 90 miles, and it is proposed to employ the centre rail for a length of about 35 miles upon gradients of 1 in 20 for the passage of the Ghat; by which a saving would be effected of about £500,000. The cost at the present time of the transport of cotton and other produce over the 90 miles is stated to be £235,000 per annum, and there is in addition the disadvantage of not being able to convey the whole crop to the port of shipment before the rainy season sets in, a large portion of it has consequently to be housed and kept until that is over.

Negotiations are going on with the Government local authorities and people interested for the construction of centre-rail lines in Italy from the Adriatic to Macerata, and crossing the Apennines to Foligno from Florence to Faenza, and for three branch railways in the Papal States; in France, from Chambery to St. André du Gaz and Lyons direct, crossing the Col d'Epine; in Switzerland, for the passage of the Simplon; and in Spain, for lines from Leon to Corunna and Gion. The concession for the Mont Cenis Railway expires on the opening of the tunnel line, and during that period arrives it has been proposed to remove it to one of the neighbouring mountain passes, where it would have a permanent life. At the time the concessions were granted it was considered that the line would be worked for ten, or, at least, seven years; the progress of the great tunnel has, however, been so much accelerated that it is stated the tunnel line may possibly be opened for traffic by the end of 1871. In that case, and taking into account the difficulties of all kinds with which the enterprise has had to contend, the Mont Cenis Railway can only be regarded as an experimental line, and the pioneer of a system destined to confer the benefits of cheap and safe communication between many countries separated by mountain ranges hitherto impassable by railways and locomotive engines, and the promoters must look to the future for the reward of their labours and the anxieties of the past.

Drawings were exhibited of a system of narrow gauge or suspension railways, an example of which has recently been constructed as a branch line for carrying iron ore from the Park-house Mines to the Furnace Railway in North Lancashire. The gauge of this line is 8 in., and the length about one mile. It is carried at various elevations from 3 to 20 ft. over an undulating country, passing over the fences, roads, and watercourses without requiring the construction of earthworks or masonry. The structure consists of a double beam of wood, supported at intervals on a single row of pillars. The narrow gauge is practically made equivalent to a broader one by the steadying power of guide rails fixed on the sides of the beam and below the carrying rails. The bodies of the wagons are suspended from the axles, and by this means the centre of gravity is brought low. They are also furnished with horizontal wheels which run upon the guide bars, and thus maintain the equilibrium of the carriages, and render it almost impossible for them to leave the line. The Park-house line will have a traffic of 50,000 tons per annum. The cost has been £1,000 per mile, without stations or rolling-stock. It is worked by a stationary engine and endless wire rope. The saving effected in the cost of transport will be at least 6d. per ton upon the distance of one mile.

In Switzerland application has been made to the Government of the Canton Vaud for a passenger line on this principle, from the town of Lausanne to the Lake of Geneva. Plans have also been laid before the War Office for accelerating military transport on foreign countries and before the

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

For Liverpool.

1378 Bilkamah, Poole—E. Bates & Co.
891 Caranjah, Glenderson—Forbes & Co.
1015 Ellen Bates, Steward—E. Bates & Co.
1326 Gitana, Reed—E. Bates & Co.
1550 Glensannox, Jenkinson—Lyon & Co.
1258 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Bake—E. Bates & Co.
750 Parana, England—H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.
1186 The Foundling, Varian—E. Bates & Co.
1262 Victoria Cross, Cowley—Coupland & Co.

For Havre and London.

1302 Dilawur, Baillie—W. Nicol & Co.

For Calcutta.

508 France, Exmelin—George Lockhart & Co.
984 Nonantum, Norton—Farnham & Co.
737 Oriental, Wyatt—Pelly & Co.

For Rice Ports.

838 Braemar, Griffiths—Owen & Okell.
1307 Inkerman, Kirk—Volkart Brothers.
1103 Seaforth, Terry—Blackwell & Co.
1222 Waterloo, Kelly—W. Cooper.

For Cochin, &c.

1088 Nora Greame, Capper—E. Bates & Co.

For Rangoon.

1175 Tivoli, Loutit—Wallace & Co.

For Singapore.

934 Barham, Phillips—Stenhouse & Co.

NOT FIXED.

Wooden Ships.

1746 Atlantic, Mellin—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
876 Gopenhagen, Cowie—The Captain.
507 Fleetlin, Simpson.
1154 James Rowan, Webster.
1173 Oliver Cromwell—H. B. Touche & Co.
1182 Pegasus, Powell.
732 Saladin, Rankin—Blay & Mackintosh.
1090 Sir John Lawrence, Stabb—W Nicol & Co.
1584 Wimbledon, Christie—Finlay, Clark & Co.

Iron.

1191 City of Madrid, Jack—W. Nicol & Co.
1101 Hawarden Castle, Jones—Stenhouse & Co.

Foreign Ships.

1273 James A. Wright, Morse.
607 Mars, Platts—G. F. Henry.

STEAMERS.

For Overland Route.

1727 Ellora (s), Hector—P. & O. Co., Mails 6th Nov.

For China.

1676 Orissa (s).

Steamers not Fixed.

1909 Golconda (s), Coleman—P. & O. Co.
1776 Rangoon (s), Baker—P. & O. Co.

Country Traders.

525 Attrevida, Kindred. For Mauritius.
284 Bhownuggur, Nacoda. For Zanzibar.
687 Calliope, Symons. For Andaman Islands.
982 Evening Star, Hadley—H. Thavur & Co.
310 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda.
664 Mary Anne, Lovett.
460 Mary Mildred.
819 Omar Pasha, Sullivan.
363 Prince of Wales. For Rangoon.
74 Sallamuttee, Nacoda. For Calcutta.
830 Victoria Bridge, Lawrey. For Mozambique.
9 Ville de Metz, Nacoda. For Calcutta.
836 Waterloo, Symons. For Calcutta.
588 William Stewart, Cock.

COUNTRY TRADING STEAMERS.

For Malabar Coast.

320 Pearl (s), Baldwin.

For Kurrachee.

510 Kurrachee (s).

For Jeddah.

597 Koina (s).

For Persian Gulf.

1129 Abyssinia (s).
686 India (s), Grey.
583 Suipe (s), Browne.

For Calcutta.

591 Sattara (s).

Not Fixed.

716 Nada (s).
604 Tilly (s), Hanna—Chunder Ramjee.

Royal Navy.

H. M. Bullfinch (s), Lowder.
H. M. Forte, (s), Commodore Heath.
H. M. Jumna (s), Pollard.
H. M. Nymph (s), Wells